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On The Seashore Of Endless Worlds Children Meet

BALODYAN, as the Charni Road gardens are now called, does not represent merely a change of name. The gardens have been relaid to suit the special needs of playing children and equipped with the very things that please the children's heart. At left is a see-saw crammed with laughing kids, while more of them await their turn. At right is the familiar chute down which the children slide gaily while others queue up behind.

This front view of BAL BHAWAN with children walking down the flower bed highlights the sylvan setting of this new and unique institution.

On the seashore of endless worlds children meet with shouts and dances.

They build their houses with sand and they play with empty shells. With withered leaves they weave their boats and smilingly float them on the Vast deep.

They know not how to swim, they know not how to cast their nets. Pearl fishers dive for pearls, merchants sail in their ships, while children gather pebbles and scatter them again. They seek not for hidden treasures, they know not how to cast their nets.

On the seashore of endless worlds is the great meeting of Children.

—TAGORE.

The BAL BHAWAN stresses playful yet creative activity. This is the back view of the building on the seashore in Bombay.

No effort has been spared to make the BAL BHAWAN, which was declared open by Rajendra Prasad as complete and useful to the children as possible. At left is a view of the Children's reading room where books and magazines in all regional languages are available. At right is the entertainment hall where children play indoor games as these are doing or listen to stories, see plays and enjoy cinema shows.

3400 Years Of History In Stone

SEE PAGE 5

Judged By Their Hands

By P. E. NORRIS

THOSE who study palmistry claim that it is a lens through which the future may be seen. It is this aspect of the science that interests most people, for men are avid to know something of the future, especially in times like these, when we do not know from month to month whether we shall be enuglfed in disasters outside our control.

The ability to tell the future by a scrutiny of the lines of the hand is given to but a few who make palmistry a life study, for as in every science, there are rules to be followed, exceptions to be observed, qualities and defects to be weighed and balanced against each other, and final judgments to b meade. There are so many factors to be considered that only an extremely rash person would venture a prophecy without years of study and experience. Moreover, the successful palm reader, like the creative scientist, mathematician or engineer, needs also a spark of inspiration. Every doctor who learns the art of diagnosis, has it.

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But though the wise palmist will not willingly venture to predict the future, he will still regard the hand as an almost infallible means of summing up the character of associates and friends, who though they may hide the lines of the palm from one's gaze, cannot tuck their hands and arms out of sight. And nothing gives a person away so blatantly as his or her hands.

The very swing of a man's arms, tells you something about him. According to Dr. Robert Wartenburg, of the University of California's Medical School, an uncoordinated swing indicates that something is wrong with the brain. The normal, involuntary swing which goes either with walking or running is a sign of health and vigour. Lack of this movement indicates an absence of vitality, and if one arm remains stationary or has a very short swing while the other is normal, it shows that there is probably some disorder of the cerebellum, such as a tumour. Dr. Wartenburg diagnosed thousands of cases in which the arm swing was faulty, and in every case this clue was a pointer to serious derangement of the brain, and was noticeable long before such disorders could be detected by any other means.

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Visit any hospital or lunatic asylum and you will observe that the arm and leg co-ordination of most of the inmates is faulty; some even swing the right arm and right leg forward at the same time—a sure sign of a feeble brain.

Another sign which impresses itself on most visitors is the listlessness of the arm movements of those who are mentally feeble. The arms of some inmates just hang down like those of puppets as they amble about aimlessly.

It may therefore be taken as a general rule that a normal arm swing indicates vitality. Sometimes the arm swing is exaggerated.

If natural, this shows that the subject is using up his vitality too fast and that when he feels the drain on his resources, he will automatically slow down; if not, he is likely to suffer a nervous collapse. If an exaggerated arm swing is simulated, it denotes an inferiority complex, though the subject may not be aware of his mental condition. Few with such a complex are.

●

If you wish to become adept at studying character by hands, notice how people hold their hands normally. First see how the thumb stands in relation to the rest of the hand. Is it close to the palm? If so, it denotes a somewhat retiring disposition—a person who keeps his own counsel and is reserved. If the thumb is lodged partly inside the palm, it means that the subject is unsure of himself, or secretive. When the hand of the normal person is dropped limply by his side the thumb does not quite touch the palm.

If you remember how some of

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

WEEK-END FUN

In the excitement of the draft call when the Korean War began, a young man was being given an intelligence test in a mid-western city.

"What does R. F. D. stand for?" was the question.

The light of pleased recognition shone in the lad's eyes as he proudly answered: "Relano Franklin Doosevelt!".

* *

"Daddy", asked Tommy, "was Benjamin Franklin the first electrician?"

"No," replied Daddy wearily. "Adam was the first electrician. He furnished the spare parts for the first loud speaker."

* *

The new minister was enthusiastic about foreign missions, and one of his first tasks was to call upon well-to-do parishoners and enlist their support.

"I'm sorry," replied a wealthy farmer "but it's no use asking me. I don't believe in foreign missions."

"But surely," the minister persisted, "you know we are commanded to feed the hungry."

"That may be," came the grim reply, "but can't we feed 'em on something cheaper than missionaries?"

* *

A grocer had difficulty with a doctor who was backward in paying his bills, so he put the matter in the hands of a collector. The man returned looking worried.

"What's the matter?" asked the grocer. "What did the doctor say?"

"Well", replied the collector, "he said I wasn't looking well, exmined my tongue and advised me to go home and remain indoors for a few weeks."

* *

A Washington policemen left a prowl car in the police department garage with this note: "The syreen on car number 15 ain't working. It will sigh but it won't reen".

* *

Tony Martin, discounting movie fame, wailed: "One day you're making love to Grable, another day to Turner, another day to Darnel, then the next day you're a has-been."

"Yeah," spoke up a friend, "but look where you has been!"

* *

A driver jammed on his brakes, hopped out of his car and ran back toward the man he had just knocked down.

"Did I hit you?" the motorist cried.

"Oh, no, no. Of course not. I just got down to see if you had any air in your tyres."

* *

"Now that you're married", purred the insurance agent, "I assume that you will want to take out some additional insurance."

"Why no", said the new bridegroom, "I shouldn't think so. She's not that dangerous!"

* *

The vicar of a village preached a sermon so moving that, with the exception of one man, the whole congregation was in tears.

After the service the vicar approached the irresponsive one and out of curiosity, asked him why he did not weep with the rest.

"Well", replied the man, "you see, I don't belong to this parish."

* *

An elderly lady, the bane of her doctor's existence, once attended a medical lecture at the county seat. Immediately afterward, she rushed over to tell the physician that she was positive she had a rare form of liver trouble mentioned by the speaker.

He brushed her aside somewhat impatiently. "My dear lady," he explained testily, "that particular condition never causes pain or discomfort of any kind."

"I knew it! I knew it!" roared the neurotic. "Those are my symptoms exactly."

It was on the Korean battlefront that a battalion officer called to a soldier up forward and asked: "Are you in contact?"

The reply came back: "Sir, we're eye-balls to eyeballs!"

* *

Much to his wife's distress, a manufacturer of electrical appliances was so devoted to his business that he never would take any time off for recreation.

But one evening some particularly good friends of his dropped in and persuaded him to accompany them to a pleasure spot.

They were watching a very active rhumba dancer when the wife exclaimed: "Why just look at him look! He must be enraptured!"

"Quiet," growled the magnate, never taking his eyes off the shapely hip-twister. "I've got an idea for a new type of agitator in our washing machine!"

* *

As Grandma Mapes approached the century mark her friends made plans for a gala celebration. They asked her what she wanted for a present, and promised to make her wish come true, no matter what it was. But there was nothing Grandma wanted—except to sit.

"How about a ride in a airplane?" suggested one publicity-conscious relative. "I could arrange the flight."

"I ain't a-goin' to ride in no flyin' machine,'' said the determined old lady who had crossed the plains in a covered wagon. "I'll just sit here and watch the television, like the Lord intended I should."

"I only wish," said the youthful enthusiast, "that I had a few faithful followers."

"Why not try getting some furniture on the instalment system?" said the tired-looking middle-aged man.

* *

The Sunday-school class was composed of three-year-olds. The teacher asked: "Do any of you remember who St. Mathew was?" No answer.

"Well, does anyone remember who St. Mark was?" Still no answer.

"Surely some of you must remember who Peter was?"

The little faces were full of interest, but the room remained quiet. Finally a tiny voice came from the back of the room:

"I fink he was a wabbit?"

* *

"I knew them danged scientists would keep a-foolin' around until they did something they hadn't oughter," stormed the old man from the hills. "Now look what they've gone and did."

"What's that, Paw", asked his wife, "you mean the atom bomb?"

"Heck no", exploded the old man, "they've fooled around until now they've discovered something besides likker to cure a cold."

* *

The insurance man had the signature on the dotted line and was proceeding briskly toward his departure. "Now that amounts to a premium of dol. 6.90 per month on a straight life. That's what you wanted, wasn't it?"

"Well,'' said the customer a bit wistfully. "I would like to fool around a little bit on Saturday nights."

Your Eyes Mirror Your Health

It is surprising the number of people interested in occult matters who accept the idea that spectacles are essential if one's vision is defective. They know that the eyes are part of the body, and that they express the attributes of the "inner being" in a way that no other organ or structure does (i.e. being called "the windows of the soul"); yet they cannot see that it may be possible to improve defective eyes by more natural methods than simply wearing spectacles, writes Harry Benjamin in "Prediction".

Thanks to the pioneering work of the late Dr. W. H. Bates, a former American ophthalmologist, many people who had worn glasses for years have been able to dispense with them.

The point of interest to students of Occultism is the claim, made by Dr. Bates and those who follow his methods, that defective vision is largely due to mental strain (in the first place), this strain being conducted to the eyes via the etheric body, of course.

DEFECTIVE VISION

Thus, by suitable methods, i.e. methods which tend to relieve mental strain and tension, this process can be progressively reversed, and the eyes made to function more and more normally.

Of course, in serious cases not a great deal of progress may be possible, but in all ordinary types of defective vision much benefit may be gained by the adoption of these new methods of eye culture.

As mental relaxation is the keynote of the method in question, anything that can help to relax the mind, brain, and nervous system, can help to relax the eyes and improve their visual power.

To prove this, close your eyes and cover them with the palms of the hands, and sit in as relaxed a position as possible in that way. Try to think of anything pleasant or soothing, or conjure up a peaceful scene etc.

If you do this for three to five minutes you will find your sight has definitely improved, even if only slightly.

Then try a few eye-muscle exercises for toning-up the eyes. Keep the head still and move the eyes slowly upwards as high as they can go, then downwards as far as they can go.

Repeat six to twelve times in all.

Then do the same from side to side, and repeat for six to twelve times.

Next move the eyes round in a complete circle, then make the movement in the reverse direction, and repeat for six to twelve times in all.

EYE EXERCISES

Finally hold a finger about twelve inches in front of your nose and look from the tip of this to some distant object say twenty or more feet away. Repeat this movement from finger to distant object also from six to twelve times.

This set of exercises can be repeated two or more times daily with considerable benefit to visual power, but only if carried out without strain or effort.

Another useful exercise is to blink frequently, as this tends to prevent staring, a common feature among those affected by defective vision.

Again, you should remember to splash the closed eyes with cold water two or three times daily to give them a toning up.

Lean over a bowl and bring the water up towards the closed eyes with the hands and give say twenty splashes. Then rub the closed eyes gently with a towel.

Sunning the closed eyes is another excellent thing to improve vision. Keep the head moving gently from side to side as the sun's rays fall on the closed lids.

The really significant factor in all this from the occult angle is that we can work for our own sight improvement (given the requisite help and instruction) thus exemplifying once again the old occult adage that Nature helps those who help themselves.

That this saying can apply to sight may seem strange to many people, but none the less it is true.

Kamala, The Wolf-Girl

By F. TERRY NEWMAN

IN October, 1920, the Rev. Singh was exploring human habitations in that luxuriant belt of India which stretches westward along the latitude of Bombay.

..,The pastor and his party had taken shelter in a small village named Godamuri. They had just made camp when a young man of the Kora tribe (one of the Indian aboriginal tribes) burst into the village in great terror.

His name was Chunarem and he had lived in the village for many years. His story was a familiar one in the neighbourhood: he had seen one of the Manush Bagha (man-ghosts), in the jungle close by.

The Rev. Singh (who recorded these details) listened thoughtfully. Other natives testified that they had seen two of these man-ghosts, half human, half animal, roaming abroad at night, hunting in company with a pack of wolves.

On the evening of October 9, 1920, the pastor and his group of helpers climbed up to a partly concealed platform in the trees. Behind, and on either flank, the forest stretched out thinly. Directly before them loomed a grey, barrow-shaped ant hill, long since deserted by its builders. It was riddled with holes.

●

After an hour's vigil in their cramped position, the watchers tensed. From one of the holes a full-grown wolf emerged. It circled, lifted its head and growled. Another wolf appeared and then another, immediately followed by two wolf cubs.

Close after the cubs came one of the ghosts,' a hideous-looking creature, hands, feet and body like a human being, its head partially obscured by a matted ball of hair. On its heels followed another creature, like the first, but smaller.

What the Rev. Singh now observed confirmed his suspicions. He no longer doubted that the two wild creatures consorting with the wolves were human. He made arrangements immediately for their capture.

On a Sunday morning several days later a group of men were assembled ready to dig into the den. Some of them, armed chiefly with bows and steel-pointed arrows, clustered around to afford protection in case the parent wolves showed fight.

After twenty minutes' digging, two grown wolves appeared and fled into the jungle. The third, the mother-wolf, emerged snarling and stood her ground. When some of the natives attempted to drive her away she bared her fangs and leapt among them, to fall presently pierced with arrows.

●

The digging now continued until the cubs were reached. The four remaining creatures had sought refuge in a corner of the den where they huddled together. The two half-human creatures continually bared their teeth, rushing fiercely at their rescuers and then back to the huddle.

By means of heavy cloaks, capture eventually was effected and the young 'ghosts' were taken to the nearby village of Godamuri, the two wolf cubs being sold at the local market.

Meanwhile, the Rev. Singh arranged for his charges to be cared for until he had returned to the orphanage at Midnapore, some seventy miles to the north, where he planned to make arrangements for their reception.

The two wolf children—they were females — were left in the charge of Chunarem, who rather nervously offered to care for them until the pastor's return the following week. They were placed in a corner

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OLD DARSHAN SCENE IN PONDICHERRY

When Aurobindo Recalled Memories Of Men & Supermen

THE eve of November Darshan, 1938. The Ashram humming with the arrival of visitors. On every face signs of joy, in every look calm expectation and happiness. Everybody has retired early; all lights have gone out: great occasion demands greater preparation. The Ashram is bathed in an atmosphere of serene repose.

Only one light keeps on burning in the corner room like a midnight vigil. Sri Aurobindo at work as usual.. A sudden noise! A rush and hurry of feet breaking the sweet sleep. 2 a.m. .. Then an urgent call to Sri Aurobindo's room...There, lying on the floor with the right knee flexed is He, clad in white dhoti, upper body bare, the Golden Purusha. The Mother, dressed in saree, is sitting beside him. Presently others come; Dr. Manilal who has fortunately arrived for the Darshan begins to examine him. Yes, a fracture and of a serious type. All necessary first aid given, a specialist from Madras is sent for.

Meanwhile a deep gloom has overshadowed the Ashram. Darshan has to be abandoned. The visitors leave, one by one, with a heavy heart and with an ardent prayer for the speedy recovery of their beloved Master and Friend.

There on the bed he was laid for an indefinite period by the rigorous command of the doctors, attended on by a few disciples. The conversations that followed were with those disciples who were given the privilege of serving him from then onwards for twelve years. There was not a subject that was not touched, not a mystery that he did not illumine, not a phenomenon that passed unnoticed, humorous or serious, superficial or profound, mundane or mystic. Reminiscences, stories, talks on art and culture, on world-problems poured down in abundant streams from an otherwise silent and reticent fountain of knowledge and love and bliss. It was an unforgettable reward he accorded to us for our service. "The Divine gives himself to those who give themselves." Those anxious days called out our best and noblest and we received in return his fathomless compassion, freely and divinely. All the talks could not be recorded, some have to be kept back, but the rest are as far as possible authentic, though the words and expressions cannot be his own in all places.

Why Pondi?

In the early period, the conversations took place in the evenings. Some five or six of us used to sit by his bed and wait for his signal. The Mother's presence was an occasional feature that added a lively interest to our talks. Latterly, however, her own work kept her away.

"Why did you choose Pondicherry as the place of your sadhana?" This question was the first shot from one of us in the dim evening light.

"Because of an "adesh", he replied. "A very commanding Voice asked me to come here and I could not but obey".

Our interest was at once awakened and we came a little closer. "When I was leaving Bombay for Calcutta", he continued, "I asked Lele how I should proceed as regards my sadhana. He kept silent a while — probably to hear a Voice from within and said, 'Meditate at a fixed time and try to hear the Voice in the heart.' I did so, but began to hear a quite different Voice, not the kind he spoke of. The Voice came fom above. Afterwards, I dropped observing a fixed time for meditation: meditation was going on all the time, so there was no necessity of specially sitting for it. When Lele came to Calcutta and heard about all this, he was very much perplexed and displeased. He said 'The devil has caught hold of you'. I replied, 'Well, if it is the devil, I would rather follow him'. He could not understand my inner condition nor had he any idea about the Voice from above. He was accustomed to listen to only one kind of Voice".

As he paused, the next question followed, but bearing no relation to the subject. That was the general trend of our talks: among such a group and in such a milieu a methodical discussion of any subject was not always possible nor very much worthwhile.

BY NIRODBARAN

This is a series of talks which took place day after day at Pondicherry between Sri Aurobindo and his disciples in 1938. In the course of them, light is thrown on various subjects from various angles. Certain pronouncements of one day are expanded or completed on another when new aspects are brought up or new facts presented.

"People say that 'Yogic Sadhan' was written through you by the being of Keshav Sen. Is it true?"

"Keshav Sen?" he said with surprise. "When I was writing it, every time at the start and at the end the image of Ram Mohan Roy came and stood before me, not Keshav Sen. Ram Mohan Roy has by some inventive genius been changed into Keshav Sen. Do you know the origin of the name 'Uttara Yogi'?" he asked after a while.

"No, sir."

"You know that the book bears the name of 'Uttara Yogi' as its author. Do you know how it came to have that name?"

"No, sir."

"Well, in the South there was a famous Yogi. While he was dying, he said to his disciples that a Purna Yogi from the North would come down to the South and he would be known by three sayings. They are those I have mentioned in MRINALINIR PATRA. A Zamindar disciple of that Yogi found me out and bore the cost of the book. That is why the author has been so named."

The next question went of at a tangent. Some one blurted out: "Did Tagore have any spiritual experience?"

"As far as I know, nothing of a high order. Neither did he claim to have any. The Mother mediated with him and saw that he had achieved some mental and physical quietude."

Poet Tagore

As the Mother happened to come in at this time, she inquired what the talk was about. "About Tagore," said Sri Aurobindo and added, "They are asking if he had any spiritual experience."

"I knew him and spent some weeks in his company. But when he came here, he could not recognise me!" said the Mother.

"At one time he was going to be the leader of the Swadeshi movement," said Sri Aurobindo, "because of his exceedingly fine speeches in Bengali. But Bepin Pal told me that he could never be the leader since he would not be able to suffer hardships and inconveniences. He related how on a rainy day they had gone out in muddy streets for the sake of the work. Tagore began picking his way cautiously and pulling up his clothes, thereby trying to avoid as much soiling as possible. Pal got thoroughly disgusted. Tagore is too refined and aesthetic; he would not have remained long in the movement."

"How is it that he never spoke of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda till very recently? That was also in a very half-hearted way rather than out of genuine admiration. He wrote an ordinary poem on Ramakrishna during his birth centenary. It seems he used to tell his women-friends that Ramakrishna had no deep respect for women because he very often used the expression **kamini** while refering to women and advised young men to keep away from them. 'And still women worship him!' was Tagore's comment."

"But I understand," interrupted Sri Aurobindo, "that he did not utter that expression. When after his death there was division in his group, one party said that he used the word **Kamakanchan** and not **Kaminikanchan**."

"What is your opinion about Brahmo Samaj? Was there any one in it with spiritual realisation?"

"I don't know, not at any rate anybody who had attained a very high level. Dwijendranath had something. Shivanath too and perhaps Keshav Sen. Bejoy Goswami who achieved a high status ceased to be a Brahmo."

"Had Lele any realisation?"

"Of course," said Sri Aurobindo with emphasis, "but I saw that he had ambition and ego."

"It is said that Christ used to heal people simply by a touch. Is

(Continued on Page 6.)

BIRTHDAY OF RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA

Last week-end was celebrated in Bombay the 117th Birthday of the great spiritual teacher Ramakrishna Paramahamsa. The picture on the left shows Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister who presided over the meeting standing with Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherji, one of the principal speakers. At right Swami Sambuddhananda welcoming Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay (seated next to him), the Chief guest of the occasion.

Youngest Maharaja In Parliament

(From a Correspondent)

THE Indian Parliament this time will have, amongst others, as its member a young man — perhaps the youngest in the House—His Highness the Maharaja Sri Karni Singhji of Bikaner, who has been elected by an overwhelming majority from the Bikaner-Churu Constituency.

Born on the 21st April, 1924, the Maharaja is the grand-Son of the late Maharaja Sri Ganga Singh Bahadur, a soldier and statesmen of international fame, and one of the signatories of the historical treaty of Varsailles (1919). He is the son of the late Maharaja Sri Sadul Singh Bahadur, who was the first among the Indian Princes to sign the instrument of Accession, and who, in the words of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, had "taken a prominent part in the negotiations which preceded the entry of the Princes into the polity of the Indian Union and stood by the country with stead-fast loyalty during those difficult days."

Maharaja of Bikanir being cheered after the elections.

Before coming to the throne of his ancestors, he had a brilliant academic career and received his B.A. degree with honours in the first division from the University of Delhi. As a student at St. Stephen's College at Delhi, he had ample opportunities to associate himself with his fellow students drawn from all section's of society and he is known to be a good mixer. His active interest in Sports and other social functions in college life brought about a complete change in the social outlook of the young Maharaja.

He has since his election to the House of the People been exhorting his audiences to make the new democratic setup of our national life a success. In reply to his election critics, he said "Some people may call me a reactionary; but the clock cannot be put back. If any one tries for the revival of the old order, I shall be the first to fight against it."

Star-Gazer's Jottings

Your Fortune Day By Day

By Phyruz N. Canteenwalla

The following individual Solar predictions are according to the Nirayana or Indian system of Astrology. Find your birth period below and read the general indications this week for you from March 9--15.

ARIES
April 14—May 14

Your pithy expression in friendly-tete-a-tete might result in sudden quarrel. Exercise utmost restraint. Beware of unexpected crisis in the vocational field round about mid-week. In any circumstance refrain from being decisive Avoid hazards. Unfavourable for mental pursuits.

TAURUS
May 15—June 14

You might be tempted to splurge financially during this week while Uranus is in malefic aspect with Mercury, Venus and Sun. Keep aloof from any speculative business. Curb yourself in every sphere. Avoid decisions in important matters.

GEMINI
June 15—July 16

No matter how antagonistic others appear, refuse to retaliate. Allow wisdom to guide and guard you. Likely to be ill at ease. Avoid domestic tension. Danger lurks in any game of chance. Be careful.

CANCER
July 17—August 16

Your assurance might imbue you with the desire to dominate others. In trying to become dictatorial, you might encounter illusive conditions that cause you to waste many useful hours in building up your self-esteem, without any reward in the long run except disappointment and frustration. Maintain mental poise and refrain from hazards during this week.

LEO
August 17—September 16

Be careful not to enter an alliance with anyone whose notions are so subtle that they are akin to being nefarious schemes. Stand up for your rights, if you wish, but matters which affect your career and reputation allow yourself to be guided by someone in whom you have confidence through long and tested association. Uncongenial relations and heavy expenses. Take care.

VIRGO
September 17—October 17

During the week you might encounter financial restrictions as the result of the affliction of the planets Mars and Venus. Guard against disturbing arguments, due to the stress that is created by the opposition of Mercury and Jupiter to Saturn and Neptune respectively. Beware of estrangement in family, love and matrimony.

LIBRA
October 18—November 16

This is the time to show your mettle. If in a critical pass, do not lose hope. Stick to your job with fortitude and courage. A ray of hope will shine in the ensuing week. In any circumstance do not let yourself down. The effects are provisional. Keep steady.

SCORPIO
November 17—December 15

Avoid outings and engagements and whittle down expenses in the spheres of home and relations. If married, sudden rift with lifemate is imminent. Critical week for progeny. Loss in speculation.

SAGITTARIUS
December 16—January 13

The favours which you hitherto enjoyed should cease for a while. The period requires you to be resourceful. Follow routine and refrain from aspiring too much for the moment. Beware of sudden estrangement in association with the opposite sex.

CAPRICORN
January 14—February 12

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. While the planets Sun, Mercury, Venus, Saturn, Mars and Neptune hoist a red signal it is better for you to keep away from all risky ventures. Take care not to plunge in any speculative business. Avoid chagrin.

AQUARIUS
February 13—March 14

Let your optimistic outlook join forces with your instinct for economy. In vocational matters accept suggestions for the time being, and hold them in temporary abeyance. The opportunity to do as you please should come in the ensuing weeks. Refrain from speculative business. Do not be jumpy.

PISCES
March 15—April 13

Despite your frantic efforts you may fail to achieve your end. However, do not be depressed but postpone matters to a future date. Be careful of domestic tangles. Do not wager. Make concessions wherever necessary to avoid unpleasantness.

Outlook For The Week

During the week the planet Venus is in double sequiquadrate (135 deg.) with Saturn and Uranus, Mercury is in square (90 deg.) opposition (180 deg.) and sesquiquadrate with Uranus, Saturn and Pluto respectively; Mars is in square with Pluto; and Sun is in double quincnux (150 deg.) with Neptune and Pluto. Besides, Jupiter is in opposition to Neptune and Saturn is in protracted square with Uranus.

Due to these malefic formations the week is ominous of vicissitudes and dangers in the affairs of most of us generally. Those engaged in artistic or mental pursuit may find the period somewhat unpleasant and unfruitful. An unfortunate week for negotiations, outings, intellectual pursuits and any risky undertakings. Restraint and care are needed to tide over the critical period.

Sun enters Pisces (Meen) on March 14 at 1-32 a.m. I.S.T. Venus enters Aquarius (Kumbha) on March 11 at 6-48 a.m. I.S.T.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AQUARIAN

Independents, leaders, administrators, realists, scientists, astronomers, mathematicians, doctors, geniuses, inventors, pilots, aeronautical, radio and marine engineers, crusaders, adventurers, seafarers, teachers, psychiatrists, orators, educationists, actuaries, dealers in liquid, fishermen, epicures, connoisseurs, aesthetes, hypnotists, actors, altriusts, detective story writers and ideal lifemates flourish under the fixed and airy constellation of the Sun Sign of Aquarius which is represented by the Water-Bearer and ruled by the planets Uranus and Saturn.

The Aquarian is sober, unassuming, unselfish, humane, sociable, studious, frank, exacting, helpful and self-reliant, and lives an independent and planned life. 'Practise what you preach' is his motto in life. He seldom shirks responsibility. He is fond of music and he likes to be entertained. The sign Aries, posited in his third mental house, bestows on him a fiery, perceptive and active mind that helps him cope with any problems in his everyday life. Thanks to this sign he is quick-witted domineering agreeable, and tem- perate at times, and so he is amenable to reason. He invariably upholds any cause that he deems worth the effort. All in all he is quite independent in thought, word and action in any sphere of life.

The Moon, Mars and Pluto are the lords of his vocation in life. The Aquarian seldom has a fixed position in his professional career. This is mainly because the Moon, the ruler of the natural sixth house of Cancer, this denotes instability. In the business sphere the Aquarian is generally interested in liquids, thanks to the watery signs Cancer and Scorpio posited in the two houses of vocation. Besides, he finds wide scope in the different branches of engineering, wireless telegraphy, and science. Owing to his "Martian" bent he is usually occupied with machinery or any job in a laboratory or factory. Even in his intellectual pursuits he is busy with the type-writer or some kind of machine. Moreover he possesses a very receptive mind and he is quick at figures. Therefore, he can succeed as a mathematician, pressman or an accountant. If Mars is strong at birth, he turns out a competent administrator or leader.

The chest, stomach and ankles are the main parts that are liable to be afflicted with ailments during his sublunar existence. If Uranus and Saturn are in malefic aspects he suffers from an incurable chronic disease.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Governor's Whoopee

PATTER: By Asude

I shall come to the Governor's whoopee in good time. Let me get over the shock I have just received.

You will get one yourself. Now, tell me, what is an "ellipsoid"? .....You see? All right. I will put an easier one. What is the Equator? No, no, I do not mean what you think. I know it reminds you of Shri Srikrishna Sinha and Shri Govind Ballabh Pant. But, What IS an Equator?

A circle, isn't it? That's what I always thought. That's what they told me at school, about seventy years ago, and I had not the pluck to say "No" to them. And all these seventy years, I have been telling MY children that the Equator is a Circle.

And yesterday, the youngest of the gang came and told me that I was an absolute nincompoop, and that I should have known better than try to help him with his Geography. "The Equator is NOT a circle." Then what on earth is it? "It is an ELLIPSOID! So there!"

But how? Where? Where did he get that? What on earth is whatever-it-was? Then this little imp gave me chapter and verse. His authority was no less a body than the Press Trust of India.

"A TASS agency message broadcast by Moscow Radio said that contrary to the opinion of Western scientists the Equator is not a Circle but an Ellipsoid. Studies by Prof. Alexander Izotov has established that the calculations of these Scientists are all wrong." That's what the Press Trust of India loosened to the world.

You know, of course, what an "ellipsoid" is? Oh, you don't? Well, if you do wish to know. an ellipsoid is a SOLID OF WHICH ALL PLANE SECTIONS THROUGH ONE AXIS ARE ELLIPSES AND THROUGH THE OTHER ELLIPSES ARE CIRCLES. I am sure, everything is now quite clear to you,——clear as mud.

Talking of the Equator, I see that the Aga Khan is to be weighed against platinum in four countries between 1953 and 1954. I also understand that the Aga Khan weighs 250 lbs. today. I said "today". Well, anybody can say that. But can anybody tell what the Khan will weigh in 1953 and 1954?

I can. He will weigh approximately 251½ lbs. in 1953 and 253 lbs. in 1954, if he keeps to his present rate. How do I know? I know because my scrap-book tells me that when he was weighed against gold in 1936, he weighed 225 lbs. That makes an inflation of about a pound and a half per year. Work it out.

I suppose they will want a lot of platinum for the show. It does not worry ME, for I do not use much platinum myself. But there is a good deal of chirruping over the news amongst the "Stars", —— synthetic blondes of the silver screen. I understand that these ladies EAT "platinum" to get that schoolgirl complexion you rave over.

It is also reported that next show will be on Radium. In 1960. The Aga Khan will then weigh 261 lbs. That is, if he keeps to form. It is, of course, the easiest thing in the world to collect 261 lbs. of Radium if you set your mind on the job.

Talking of "platinum blondes", the sisters at New Delhi have been up in arms at the attempt afoot in high quarters to make them take off their saris and put on frocks in their place. When I say sisters, I mean "sisters", —— the sort that plays the ministering angel round your bed when pain and anguish wring your brow.

It is alleged by the High Quarters that saris attract bacteria. That is another name they have for us. I know. But I have found some frocks quite as deadly in attracting "bacteria" as the saris. Even "slacks", ——on certain ellipsoids. Then why this down against the sari? I think the "sariwallis" have a good case.

The solution is, of course, very simple. And it will be quite suitable for a climate like ours, ——except for a couple of months or so. But I don't think they will dare so far—— yet.

The trouble with us males is that we do not see a good thing when we have one. We do not give unto the ladies what is due to them. Cast your eye on this:

"BOMBAY, Feb. 22—Sri T. J. Gajjar, State Vice-President for India International Association for identification, yesterday demonstrated before the Progressive Group here the working of the 'Drunkometer' and the 'Lie Detector.' Operated under the required conditions, he said, the machines would give a fair degree of accuracy."

'Drunkometer' and "Lie Detector'. That means two machines. Well, I don't see why you must have TWO machines when one can do the jobs of both. How do I know? I know because I have one. One machine, I mean. I married one, of course.

When all that is said and done with, let me come back to the beginning. What is this "Governor's Whoopee" I put in as the top dressing of the pie? I will explain. But take it in slow gulps.

Do you remember what I ended my last twaddle with, the one headed "One over the Eight?" I said, when you have too much of that hell-brew, "Tomato Juice", you get coma, just like Whiskey or Brandy, and become a Minister of State. I was wrong. Not "Minister" but "Governor" is what I should have said.

Quite a lot of hectic happenings kept the capital busy for the whole of last week, but the two which topped the lot took place on the same day, February 22. I am talking of the All-India Cattle Show and the Gathering of the Stars from Bombay. Stars of the Silver Screen again. A lot of photographs of the exhibits appeared in next morning's papers. Cattle and cuties both.

I know THIS. The Press reporters were particularly cautioned against mixing up the captions in the shots. I did not cotton to the caution when it came. But I did next morning. There were the two photographs on the same page, President Prasad sitting like a bored Buddha amidst the beauties and the Hon'ble Sri Prakash fondling a bullock. I saw the point then.

That Cattle show at which the Hon'ble Sri Prakash presided took place on Feb. 22. Next afternoon, a Flower-show was held by the Young Women's Christian Association at the garden in the Hon'ble Sri Prakash's residence. Quite a number of Young women attended

Next morning, all the papers in Delhi were plastered with sizzling pictures of the Governor-designate of Madras riding on a little wooden horse attached to a lot of other wooden horses and going round and round and round and round in what the caption said was a "merry-go-round."

First the "Ellipsoid", and then this Round, and round, and round and round,—if you please,—on a toy wooden horse,—on the way to—Madras.

They said that it was all due to the news having come between February 22 and February 23,—the news about the Madras Gadi,—"wine which is headier than whiskey", and all that. Others thought that it was the only way to make up for the Cattle Show.

Both were wrong. It was just "Tomato Juice." That's the sort of thing which this Devil's Drink leads you to,—if you imbibe it not wisely but too well. For, I happen to know that the Governor of Madras has a weakness for the stuff. Well, well, YOU have been warned. even if you are not on the way of being a Governor.

Reply To Your Queries

1. V. L. Bhatkar, Tardeo.
   Q. Government service?
   A. Favourable from April 1952.
2. P. D. Printer, Grant Road.
   Q. When will my financial difficulties end?
   A. From the end of the current month gradual improvement in your financial affairs is indicated.
3. K. R. Nair, Ottapalam, Madras.
   Q. Luck in competition?
   A. The date (12th) or the day (Friday) is incorrect. On 12th June 1895 fell Wednesday. Please verify and send a fresh coupon duly filled in.
4. S. Harchekar, Shivaji Park.
   Q. Foreign tour?
   A. Around the 33rd year.
5. C. M. Parekh, 58, Goa Street.
   Q. Can I marry?
   A. You mean marry? If the Man—Yes.

Pageant Of The Pharaohs

UNIQUE PORTRAIT GALLERY RECORDS EGYPT'S UNBROKEN HISTORY OF 3400 YEARS

BY ARTHUR WEIGALL

Before the tragic death of the famous Cleopatra (31.B.C.), the last sovereign of the Thirty-Third and last dynasty of Pharaohs, Egypt had a magnificent sweep of 3,400 years of unbroken history. The rule of the Pharaohs was marked by their patronage of art—with the result that Contemporary historians can reconstruct the personality of those ancient kings.

This article by Arthur Weigall, the famous Egyptologist and author, throwing light on the unique portrait gallery still extant, will be read with interest at a time when attempts are being made in India for an exchange of specimens of Indian and Egyptian Art and Culture.

THE HISTORY OF THE PHARAOHS OF EGYPT PROVIDES AN UNINTERRUPTED CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE FROM 3407 B.C. TO 31 B.C., AND IN THE HISTORY OF NO OTHER PERIOD OR COUNTRY IN THE WORLD CAN WE WATCH SO CLEARLY THE UNFOLDING OF THE DRAMA OF A NATION'S RISE, ZENITH AND FALL.

One by one the Pharaohs pass across the stage in a seemingly endless sequence; some of them mere shadows, but others so distinct that the historian feels them to be men he has actually known.

We still have the mummies of most the Pharaohs who reigned between 1600 B.C. and 1100 B.C., and their shrunken features can be so accurately reconstructed that it is as though they were living today; while from the other periods of Egyptian history we have a fair number of portrait-statues and bas-reliefs which enable us visualize many of these ancient monarchs sufficiently clearly to their reality and individuality in the mind.

The majority of the statues, of course, are conventional in character, and show an ideal type of royal face rather than the personal features of the particular Pharaoh represented. Usually the sculptor was bound by tradition to portray his sovereign as a more or less expressionless being, coldly and serenely viewing humanity, sometimes with the faint suggestion of a smile upon his lips; and such figures are of no use to the historian in his work of bringing the dead back to life. But from time to time a Pharaoh permitted his artists to represent him as he actually was or the fashion of the age demanded this realism; and then it is that the genius of Egyptian art, being free to express itself, has created portraits which are astonishingly lifelike.

LIFELIKE PORTRAITS

The busts found in ancient Rome and Greece enable us in many cases to see what the emperor and great men were like, but in most of these remote civilizations which flourished before Rome was heard of, it is very rare to find a portrait-head sufficiently realistic to aid the imagination in its effort to reconstruct the features as they really were.

Egypt provides the one outstanding exception, and it is with a thrill of surprise and satisfaction that one turns to the royal statues of the Pharaohs, and sees face to face, so to speak, the men who ruled the Valley of the Nile at an age so distant that the brain is dazed by the very calculation of the years.

OVER 5,000 YEARS OLD

The earliest figure of an Egyptian sovereign that can definitely be called a portrait, and not merely a conventional representation, as a small ivory statuette found by Professor Petrie on the site of the oldest temple at Abydos in Upper Egypt, amongst a group of objects dating from the first and early second dynasty (See Figure 1). With wonderful skill and naturalness it portrays a bent old man, enveloped in a gorgeous cloak, stiff with brocade, and wearing the tall cap which was the royal crown of the upper country. Very possibly it is Menes himself (3407-3346 B.C.) the first Pharaoh of the first dynasty, for in this group of objects there are fragments inscribed with his name, but at any rate, it belongs without question to one of those early reigns, AND IT IS THEREFORE CONSIDERABLY OVER FIVE THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

It is the outstanding masterpiece of this remote age, and, indeed the work could hardly have been bettered in any period of Egyptian art.

It is astonishing to think that it was made at a date TWICE as long before the great age of Imperial Rome as we are after it, or, in other words, as long before the time of Moses as the time of Moses is before the present day.

The curious thing is, that the artistic outburst of the first dynasty comes upon us so suddenly; we can trace its development back for two or three generationis before the reign of Menes, but previous to that there is nothing to show its beginnings, and we can only suppose that the artists of the period derived their skill from some othehr country which has not yet yielded its early treasures to the modern excavator.

THEIR OWN GENIUS

Be this as it may, however, there is no doubt that the further development of Egyptian art must be credited to the Egyptians themselves, and that it was their own natural genius which raised their sculpture to the astonishing level found in the third dynasty, a few hundred years later. The work of the reign of King Snofru (2813-2790 B.C.) is superb, and seems to have been far in advance of that of any other nation in the world of that time.

The statue of the Princess Nofret, for example, is quite startling in its beauty and naturalness (See Figure 2). It was found at a place called Meidum, not very far south of Cairo, in the sandy necropolis which is dominated by the huge white pyramid of Snofru; and it is now in the Cairo museum. It is made of limestone, painted in fairly natural colours, and the eyes are inlaid, so that they look extraordinarily lifelike.

Nofret was the wife of Prince Rehotpe, son or brother of Snofru; but we know nothing about her, and only her proud yet kindly face and her beautiful though matronly figure, remain to tell us of her character. There she sits with folden arms, enclosed in a glass cases in the Museum, started at by crowds of wondering visitors, and staring back at them with her soft, thoughtful eyes, while her dark-skinned husband, with his short-cut hair and his slight-neatly-trimmed moustache occupies the seat beside her.

PYRAMID BUILDERS

Then came the pyramid-builders of the fourth dynastry. There is no good portrait of Kheuf (Cheops), the builder of the Great Pyramid, though a damaged little statuette of him was found by Petrie and myself at Abyods—its body being first discovered and then, after many days of sifting the sand the minute head; but we have, in the Cairo Museum, a magnificent diorite statue of his brother and successor, Khefre (2758-2742), who erected the second pyramid (See Figure 3). It was discovered by Mariette in 1853, in a pit within the precincts of the building which is now called the Temple of the Sphinx, but which was probably a temple of Sokaris-Osiris, the god of the necropolis of Memphis, and it shows him seated majestically upon his throne, with the royal hawks of Egypt protecting him with its wings.

The builder of the third pyramid, Menkeure (Mykerinos), whose date is 2739-2722 B.C. is represented by some fine statuary discovered by Dr. Reisner in the king's mortuary temple, some of the pieces being now in Cairo and others in Boston (See Figure 4).

CARELESS HANDLING

None of the portrait-statues of the Pharaohs of the fifth dynasty have yet been found, but there are several fine figures of important people of the period. I am inclined to think that the famous wooden statue now known as the SHEIKH-EL-BELED belongs to this period; but unfortunately it was dug up by Mariette at Sakkara, near Cairo, with such little care, and was taken to the Cairo Museum with so little attention, that the essential facts are lost.

It represents a dignified and portly gentleman, perhaps one of the royal princes, and as may be seen in the accompanying photograph, the modelling of the face makes the statue the equal of the greatest masterpiece the world has ever produced (See Figure 5).

Of the same school is the statue of Prince Renofer, the High Priest of the Sun at Heliopolis (See Figure 6), and, as such, probably a member of the royal family. The figure, of which the face is here shown, was found by Mariette at Sakkara in him tomb, and is now in the Cairo Museum.

It was the custom in ancient Egypt for the kings and grandees to sit to some great sculptor of the time, who made the portrait statues of them which were placed in the mortuary temples attached to their tombs. In the case of the Pharaoh Toti (2567-2580 B.C.) who founded the sixth dynasty, death by assassination unexpectedly ended his reign, before these statues were commissioned; and, as a consequence, the sculptor had to work from a death-mask (See Figure 7). The mould of this mask now in the Cairo Museum, was found by Mr. Quibell when he was excavating the ruins of the royal necropolis at Sakkara; he poured plaster-of-Paris into it, and out came the cast of the murdered Pharaoh's face, as seen in the accompanying photograph—the earliest actual face of a human being in the world.

When digging at Hieraconpolis in Upper Egypt, Quibell also found

(Continued on Page 23)

1. Statuette of a Pharaoh of the First Dynasty, about 3,400 B.C. (Top of the Crown and tip of the nose restored.
2. Princess Wofret of the Third Dynasty, about 2800 B.C.
3. The Pharaoh Khefre of the Fourth Dynasty, 2750 B.C.
4. The Pharaoh Menheaure and his Queen, of the Fourth Dynasty, about 2700 B.C.
5. An unidentified Prince of the Fourth to Fifth Dynasty, about 2700 B.C.
12. The Pharaoh Thutmose III of the Eighteenth Dynasty, 1490 B.C.
13. The Pharoah Amenhope III of the Eighteenth Dynasty, 1400 B.C.
15. Queen Nefertiti, wife of Akhnaton.
17. The Pharaoh Rameses II of the Nineteenth Dynasty, 1280 B.C.
18. The Pharaoh Ahmose II (?) of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, 350 B.C.

6. Prince Renofer, High Priest of the Sun, in the Fifth Dynasty, about 2700 B.C.
7. Death-mask of the Pharaoh Toti of the Sixth Dynasty, 2580 B.C.
8. The Pharoah Piop 1, of the Sixth Dynasty, 2560 B.C.
9. The Pharaoh Amenemhet III of the Twelfth Dynasty, 1950 B.C. represented as a Spinx.
10. The Pharoah Amenemhet III as an old man.
11. The Pharaoh Fulbre-Herwet of the Thirteenth Dynasty, 1875 B.C.
14. The Pharaoh Akhnaton of the Eighteenth Dynasty, 1360 B.C.
16. The Pharaoh Tutankhamen (?) of the Eighteenth Dynasty, 1350 B.C. in the guise of the God Khonsu.
19. The Pharaoh Nectanebo 1 (?) of the Thirtieth Dynasty, 370 B.C.

The Welfare Scene

LAST week I referred to the imperative need to tackle industrial housing. It is heartening to note that the recently enacted Employees Provident Fund Bill, it is estimated, will make available about TWELVE CRORES of Rupees annually for Industrial housing!

One of the acute post-war problems the world over is housing. Almost all big cities of the world are facing this grave shortage.

Still it must be said to the credit of some countries that they have attacked this problem boldly. Finland, for example, undertook large scale housing programme with the triple purpose of tackling unemployment, stabilizing national economy and providing adequate housing for all. Housing is both a productive and a consumers' industry.

Besides being productive in the economic sense, housing programmes help production in yet another way, as was made clear recently while opening a new co-operative housing colony in Bombay. The Food Minister, I understand, jocularly remarked that while co-operative housing was a laudable effort, it created as many problem as it solved. Rehabilitation of families in proper housing will, he feared, mean production of more children. "From where am I to bring food for the extra mouths?" he is stated to have queried in despair.

The Rythm method and food from the incon will no doubt solve the problem!

Employees' Health Insurance

The preceding week has been particularly significant from the point of view of the Industrial worker. The inauguration of Employees State Health Insurance Scheme (though after four years of studied procrastination) simultaneously at Kanpur and Delhi, is indeed a very progressive step towards total social security.

The Scheme will take over the operation of the existing maternity benefit and Workmen's Compensation Acts, and provides for free medical aid, besides cash benefit in cases of industrial injury, disease or accident. By July 1954, when in operation all over the country, the Scheme will cover three million workers. Let us hope that in course of time health insurance scheme will be available to all the members of the community. In the meanwhile, it will be a good idea if some co-operative societies experiment pioneering work in the field, instituting localized co-operative health insurance societies for the members of the community.

Provident Fund Bill

Yet another measure for the benefit of the industrial workers was passed when Parliament voted the adoption of the "Employees Provident Fund Bill." The Act provides for the establishment of a contributory Provident Fund Scheme to begin with in six industries in the country viz. Steel, Paper, Textile, Electrical, Mechanical and General Engineering. The project covers 16,00,000 industrial workers.

According to this Scheme, both the employer and the employees will, I understand, contribute six and a quarter percent each on total earnings of the workers, which works out to about one anna in the Rupee. In effect, however, the worker will save about two annas per Rupee, per month on his total emoluments.

The average minimum monthly earning of workers in Textile Industry in (Oct. 1950) in Bombay was Rs. 86-1-0 and in Ahmedabad Rs. 104-2-9 and in Calcutta Engineering Industry it was Rs. 55/-. Thus according to the new Provident Fund Rules the Bombay textile worker will save at the rate of Rs. 127-8-0 per year, while the Ahmedabad worker about Rs 156/- per year and the worker in Engineering industry in West Bengal about Rs. 82-8-0 per annum. After about twenty years continuous service a worker can hope to save anything between Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 3,000/-, which is quite encouraging.

The Act will not be enforced in State owned factories or concerns for the simple reason that most of them already enjoy superior benefits as in the Railways. However, in such State enterprises where the conditions are less favourable, steps it is assumed, will be taken to bring them on par with the provisions of the present Act which has been accepted by the Government as the basic minimum standard of benefit.

A redeeming feature of this Act is that the Employee will not be allowed to draw loans from the accummulated funds for day to day liabilities and for expenditure on wedding or other ceremonial expenditure, but advances will be given for payment of insurance premium. However, we hope that in suitable cases, loans for educational purposes will be granted, for it will be in furtherance of the welfare of the employees.

As has already been mentioned, the State Governments will be able to utilize the Fund for financing suitable housing programme for the Industrial worker.

Thus the Act is a boon to the Industrial worker in more ways than one, and let us hope that this Scheme will educate and encourage the worker to spend wisely, save regularly and buy insurance for himself and the family, besides enabling the State Government to launch suitable industrial housing projects.

Bal Bhavan

That Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India came down to Bombay specially to open the "Bal Bhavan" (Children's Centre), is a source of inspiration and encouragement to all child welfare workers. It is also interesting to note that the foundation of this unique centre was laid by the late Sardar Patel one of the architects of India's destiny.

The Bal Bhavan seeks to serve as an organized, cultural, recreational and educational centre for children in the City of Bombay. The idea grew from the vacation library (organized by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council) which proved to be very popular with Bombay's child population.

It is, indeed, flattering to note that the leaders of our community are giving adequate attention to child welfare. The emphasis at positive welfare services (as against curative ones) is indeed welcome. But let no one be under a mistaken impression that a beautiful physical set up of a building presided over by a couple of "bhaiya-Chowkidar" and visited by "girl students of the neighbouring hostel" in their leisure hours is enough to further the cause for which the centre exists. It is essential that a full time duly trained and qualified child welfare Director should be appointed immediately to take charge of the Centre and make it a nucleus of all child welfare activities in the city. Brick and mortars can never make an institution—its "soul" has to be created by vision, foresight and understanding, and I have always a feeling that BOMBAY CAN DO IT.

Co-operative Congress

The All-India Co-operative Congress recently held its sessions in Bombay. It is, I believe, the first time that Co-operative officials and co-operators came together on a common platform.

I met a delegate from West Bengal who gave me the impression of being dissatisfied with the trend of co-operative movement as was reflected in the co-operative congress. He said that the present trend was "capitalistic co-operation" and in support of his views, he stated that all the while the Conference delegates kept on harping on such activities as trading, banking, marketing, finance, insurance etc. and an equal emphasis was, unfortunately, not laid on Co-operative production and Farming which is the crux of our national problem —nor did education for 'co-operation' figure prominently in the scheme of the Congress. Even Mr. Munshi's idea of forming a National Union of Farmers' was tactfully deposited in the co-operative cold storage.

Judging from their resolutions, the co-operative Congress seemed keen to share the benefits of the windfall, which the declaration of a co-operative commonwealth, by the Planning Commission of India might bestow, rather than creating a sound base for a real co-operative commonwealth, utilizing co-operation in production distribution and consumption of national wealth.

Co-operation, to my mind is the very antidote to the centralization of power, economic or otherwise and the co-operative movement can only succeed in its mission to the extent it is successful in organising decentralized units of economic and social activity all over the country. Co-operative strength comes from the unity of participating masses.

It is, therefore, strange for the Co-operative Congress to "urge" the Government to consider the views of organized co-operatives on economic development. The Congress with intensive activity and effort should MAKE ITS VOICE FELT.

Too Many Bhavans

With "Bal Bhavans" we have had yet another of the "Bhavans" in the City. Chronologically the first one in the line is "Raj Bhavan" the headquarters of the Communist Party, then the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, and now "the Bal Bhavan". To add to this conglomeration of 'Bhavans' the Government House is also known as "Raj Bhavan".

Will the Government take suitable steps to see that two (possibly more) "Raj Bhavans" do not create undue confusion!

Elections bring in their trail, trumpets, drums, orators, words, slogans, leaflets, posters and a host of other noisy and irritating factors in our already confused and confusing lives.

But the Bombay civic elections have their redeeming features as well. They bring a phenomenal crop of "Social Workers" to the surface. Of the 272 candidates who are contesting the present elections as many as 136 have designated themselves as "Social Worker." Despite my close association with the field of social work in the city for past ten years, I can hardly place a few of them as voluntary public workers. But some titles as "Businessman, Landlord and Social Worker" or "Building Contractor, and Tobacco Merchant" make interesting reading.

It may interest our would-be Corporators and self styled "social workers" to know that at the instance of the Social Commission of the U.N. the All India Social Welfare Advisory Board of the Government of India, has some time back, appointed a Committee to suggest ways and means of PROTECTING THE TITLE OF "SOCIAL WORKERS". Social Work has now become a full-fledged profession like law, medicine or engineering, having its basis in various social sciences.

This does not, of course, mean that there is no place for voluntary workers in the field of social welfare. They certainly have a vital role to play in the promotion of social welfare, which should, however, not be limited only to filing nomination papers to civic elections!

"Chaitanya"

Triumph Of Human Will

I don't think there's anything you can't do if you try. Although I was born without arms I was determined as far as possible to lead a normal life. All I had to do was to make my legs, feet and toes, take the place of my arms, hands and fingers. I wanted to be a song-writer. At the training school there was a piano. I had a go at it, on the sly, and I taught myself to play. I've had to find my own way of doing things. I learnt also to shoot with an air-rifle, play a medium game of darts, of course I can do the washing up and help my wife about the house, but when our little girl was born. I had to learn to give her the bottle and change her nappies!

—Tom Jacobson, the pianist.

TALKS WITH AUROBINDO

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

it possible?" was the next unconnected question.

"Why not? There are many such instances of cure. Of course faith is necessary. Christ himself has said, 'Thy faith has made thee whole.'"

"But is faith always necessary for cure?"

"No not always; it can be done without faith especially when one does not know what is being done. Faith is above mind so that any discussion or dispute spoils the action of faith."

"Yes I know of such instances of cure or help by virtue of faith In fact, I have personal experience," said someone with an assured tone. "When I came to you for the first time, you asked me to remember you in any difficulty. I followed your advice and passed through many troubles unscathed. But on my next visit here, unfortunately I lost that faith."

"How is that?" asked Sri Aurobindo.

"I came into contact with various sorts of people. One said one thing, another something else and thus many things poured into my ears, some of which took root in the mind. I did not get the same result. I thought that perhaps I could not open myself to you any more."

Ramakrishna

"Yours was what is known as simple faith.' Some call it blind faith. When Ramakrishna was asked about the nature of faith he replied, "A faith is blind; otherwise it is not faith", And he was quite right."

"Is it because there is something in our nature or in the environmental atmosphere that faith gets shacken?"

"For both reasons. The physical mind has doubts inherent in it, at one time or another they come up. An unfavourable contact may help to bring it up. I know of one or two shocking instances in the Ashram itself. Once a truthful man came to pay a visit. A sadhak told him that this habit of always speaking the truth was nothing but a blind superstition and that one must be free from it! There is another instance of a sodhak who advocated sex-indulgence. He said that it was a hindrance to Yoga and that every one must have his shakti! When such ideas are prevalent, it is no wonder that they should cast a bad influence on people."

"But why should such people be tolerated at all?" came an indignant voice: "they ought to be quarantined." A burst of laughter was evoked by this hygienic word from the mouth of the medical officer.

"Yes, I thought of that," said Sri Aurobindo, smiling. "But it is not possible. The Mother tried at one time to impose some restrictions; it did not work. One has to change from within. There are of course other Yogic systems which enforce strict disciplines. Buddhism is unique in that respect. In France also, there is such a school (Labratte?) which enjoins rigorous silence."

"Is exterior imposition good?"

"It can be, provided one sincerely keeps to it. In that school for example, people who enter know what they want and keep that always in view. Therefore they observe all the regulations meant to help their object. Here the object is different. We are not concerned with individual salvation alone. Ours is a world-problem and people here are an epitome of the world, each one representing a type of humanity. If one type is conquered, it means a victory for all who belong to that type and thus a great achievement for the work. For such a change, a constant will is required. If that is there, lots of things can be done for the individual."

"We gather that sadhana in the Ashram was going on very well in the beginning and that things became sluggish only afterwards."

Down To The Vital

"Yes, it is when the sadhana came down into the physical and the subconscient that things became very difficult. I myself had to struggle for two years. For, the subconscient is absolutely inert—like stone. Though my mind was quite awake above, it could not exert any influence down below: it is a Herculean labour. If I had been made to see it before, I would probably have been less enthusiastic about it.

There is the virtue of blind faith", he said with a smile. "When one enters into the subconscient it is like stepping upon a vast unexplored continent. Previous Yogis came down to the vital, they did not descend farther; they were quite sensible. But if I too had left it there, the real work would have remained undone. Once it is done and the subconscient conquered, things will become easy for those who come after. That is what is meant by 'realisation of one in all.'"

"Then why should we take so much trouble?" said an easy-goer. "We can wait for that victory."

"You want an easy path?" asked Sri Aurobindo.

"Not only easy, I want to be carried about like a baby".

All-round laughter hailed the baby. When it died down, Sri Aurobindo inquired, "And who is the baby here?" Another burst of laughter followed.

"Not possible, sir?" put forth Dr. Manilal, our superior.

"Possible, but one has to be actually a baby, a genuine one."

We all looked at Dr. Manilal for a reply. But as he had nothing to say someone else brought up a different question:

"Ramakrishna has said that one need not be always like a drawn bow."

"Where has he said that?" was Sri Aurobindo's surprised query. "A Yogi has to be always vigilant, especially in the early part of his sadhana. Otherwise all one has gained can come down with a thud. Sadhaks don't usually make sadhana the one thing of their life. They have two parts: one internal, and the other external which goes on with its ordinary movements, social contacts etc. No, sadhana must be made the one central thing."

Role Of Mother

"You once spoke about the brilliant period of the Ashram."

"Yes, when the sadhana was going on in the vital, everything was joy, peace, ananda. And if we had stopped there, we could have started a big religion or a vast organisation. But the goal to be achieved would have stayed unattempted."

"Is it for that you have retired?"

"Not exactly, rather to withdraw from the physical atmosphere. If I had to do what the Mother is doing, I would have hardly found time to do my own work; it would have entailed a tremendous labour."

"The Mother's coming must have greatly helped you in your work and in your sadhana."

"Of course, of course," said Sri Aurobindo with visible warmth. "All my realisations were theoretical. It was she who showed the way and gave them a practical form. Otherwise nothing would have been done. In fact, she has been doing this sadhana since her very childhood."

"Yes, we find in the Mother's *Prayers and Meditations* a *striking resemblance between your* ideas and hers."

—"Mother India".

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

THE COURVOISIER STORY

Tale Of A Great Printing House

THE lowly postage stamp, which the modern world is apt to take for granted, has often been called a 'masterpiece in miniature'. The craftsmen who produce these gems have to be experts in their particular line of work. Years of intensive training and further years of experience go into the making of even a single stamp designer. The great stamp producing concerns of these days are a far cry from the leisurely times of a century ago. This article deals with the work of Courvoisier, one of the best-known producers of stamps. It has been adapted from an article which originally appeared in a Swiss Magazine.

THE observation has very aptly been made that the postage stamp is a newcomer in the field of art.

It was in 1837 that Rowland Hill first proposed the reform of postal services, the reduction and standardisation of postal rates, and, in 1840, the issue of the first postage stamps with the effigy of the young Queen Victoria.

In Switzerland the postal systems of this period were still exclusively under Cantonal control and certain services were even leased to private firms. As a general rule, the postage was paid by the addressee and according to a publication, issued by the Swiss Postal Administration on the occasion of the Centenary of Swiss postage stamps (1943) it was, in those days, almost considered an insult to stamp an outgoing letter—because it might be imagined that the addressee had not sufficient means to pay the postage. There could have been other reasons. As a matter of fact, in a letter written in 1805 by the Reverend Schweizer, of Zurich, to a friend in Morat, he says: "If I do not stamp my letters, it is solely in the hope that thereby they will be delivered more promptly and safely."

It was at the end of February 1843, in the Canton of Zurich, that the first Swiss postage stamp made its appearance. This issue consisted of the famous 4 and 6 rappen stamps, soon to be followed—in the same year—by the equally famous Cantonal stamp of Geneva. From that time onwards, postage stamps in Switzerland had come to stay.

Affinity With The Numismatist

It is not, however necessary to write the history of Swiss or foreign stamps. It has often been stated that there are numerous points of contact between philately and numismatics. This latter hobby handles less delicate objects but, like stamp-collecting, it teaches history, symbolising events by means of effigies or the illustration of legends and keeps the public informed of the recurring changes of Government. The relationship is closer than one would imagine it to be. Indeed, the keenness of numismatists for collecting, for investigation and for acquiring knowledge has contributed in no mean way to the development of philately. It has, in fact, been claimed that 50 per cent of philatelic groups were, at the beginning, established by coin-collectors wanting to take up something a little less bulky.

Thus the colecting of postage stamps can trace its origins to a date much earlier than the first stamp itself; in fact, if one wished, one could go right back to the days when a cave-man used a token in exchange for goods.

One thing is certain: the use of adhesive stamps was soon adopted with such enthusiasm, that today stamps play a role so important that it would be hard to imagine modern society without them. The fact is that, popular as they have become because of their low price, postage stamps enjoy such a wide circulation that they represent far more than the payment of a fee. As Dr. H. Hunziker, former Postmaster-General of the Swiss Postal Administration says:

"The postage stamp in the course of years has taken on various other missions which have had a very determining influence on its artistic conception so that, today, in nearly every country, the postage stamp not only helps to a great extent in disseminating political and spiritual propaganda, but is furthermore used in connection with travel advertising and in support of patriotic and philanthropic undertakings. As the result of this development, philately, in its turn received an unexpected impetus, and those interested in the postage stamp have grown considerably down the years".

Wide Influence

On looking over a collection dating from the appearance of the first postage stamp to present day issues, one can follow the clear development of artistic taste and the influences to which ancient or modern art have been subjected. The technical methods were perhaps primitive at first but they were not without charm. With better methods of research, a gradually perfected selection was obtained which — especially in our country — has raised the postage stamp to a high level of artistic merit.

The Swiss artists who have adapted their art to the problems of postage stamps designing are manifold. Let us name only a few who have acquired recognition from those who take an interest in the art of postage stamp designing: Bickel, Courvoisier, Fischer, Liner, L'Eplatenier, Patocchi, Reber, Surbeck, Yersin, Zaugg. It was they who, backed by the skill of the printer and the valuable advice of the Swiss Postal Administration, created the series of "miniature designs".

Whether engraved on steel in order to obtain the copper plate effect, or printed in heliogravure, the artistic beauty of these Swiss effigies is acknowledged the world over.

There are two processes and sometimes even three which are combined, for the flawless reproduction of Swiss stamps. Copper plate issues are the speciality of the Bureau of Postal Printing, who have supplied the country with postage stamps of real artistic character and graphic perfection.

Heliogravure

The other method of production has been greatly developed since 1932, when the first set of stamps, in heliogravure was issued by Courvoisier, S.A., La Chaux de Fonds. It was this series of sets of Pro Juventute stamps (in benefit of youth charities) depicting different aspects of the Swiss peasant costume, that established the reputation of Courvoisier all over the world. These stamps delineate the different costumes of the Swiss cantons in the environment of their particular landscapes. In the publication already mentioned (Centenary of the Swiss Postal Administration) the following characteristic judgment is expressed:

"It is in this series that the advantages of heliogravure are shown in the bests light. There are no hard lines and no other process of execution would permit such a fine scale of values combined with such clear details. Furthermore, the engravings are of a remarkable delicacy of hue."

The following is a brief analysis of the heliogravure method.

The artist's design is the product of much research and study combined with artistic talent. Once the design has been finished the photographer takes over, in a laboratory with all lamps set and the gadgets ready for action. The different acid baths are so guaged as to develop the reproduction to a clear-cut intensity and enhance its artistic qualities to the fullest extent.

It is now the turn of the retoucher, who examines the results through his magnifying glass. Speed is a necessary element of stamp production and more especially in rotary-printing. The design, rapidly emerging under the action of a powerful acid, is reproduced on a reduced scale on the pure copper of the press cylinder.

Careful Check

Once this cylinder is finished and set into place on the rotary press, the impressions are run off in the usual way under the vigilant eye of workers who watch over the printing of each sheet, its size and perforation. The job must be delivered faultless in every respect. In rapid succession the sheets pile up in front of the postal inspector, who counts and re-counts them. He must even gather in every precious piece of scrap paper. Then, finally, the bundles, packed in locked baskets, leave for Berne in Post Office trucks.

Among the most beautiful stamps which Courvosier has produced for foreign countries is the justly-famed "Birds" series for the Portuguese colony of Angola, two values from which are pictured above.

The firm of Courvoisier nas been entrusted by the Swiss Postal Administration with the printing of an impressive series of stamps issued for purposes of propaganda in remembrance of important events, and commemorating important dates of Swiss history. Indeed, numerous sets of stamps have been produced in the La Chaux-de-Fonds printing plant, such as the disarmament issue, those of the League of Nations and International Labour Office, in commemoration of the Geneva Convention, the postal coach stamps, the Peace set, those issued on the occasion of the National Exhibition, the 750th anniversary of the foundation of Berne, the propaganda set urging the collecting of waste materials, not to speak of such regular issues as the famous "Pro Juventute" stamps and those of the National Anniversary.

For Export

Courvoisier quality was soon recognised abroad and the Liechtenstein issues were the first to popularise the fame of Courvoisier designs. The issues of the Principality succeeded each other with a regularity which is still maintained and which, needless to say, constitutes the delight of collectors and at the same time a considerable part of the budget of this small and friendly neighbour State of Switzerland.

Special issues were printed for Turkey, Iran and Ethiopia soon followed by others, equally attractive, for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Portugal, Belgium, Poland, India, the International Education Office, Angola, Belgian Congo, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, and several other countries.

This renown gives proof of the high quality of Swiss craftsmanship and the artistic value of the heliogravure process.

Moreover, as the years went on, the equipment of the firm of Courvoisier S. A. continued to be developed and improved by perfecting the processes and installing the most modern apparatus, as well as through the accumulation of valuable experience acquired by the correct treatment of a wide subject.

The heliogravure postage stamp has become universally renowned and more and more appreciated by Governments and nations as well as by philatelists and the everyday user of ordinary or special issues.

The postage stamp has come to be, as it were, the visiting card, or the artistic symbol of the country which issues it.

Afterthought By Afghanistan

A COUPLE of years ago, the chaps at the Universal Postal Union in Berne had the brilliant idea of asking its various members to issue special stamps in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the U.P.U. The idea was accepted readily enough, but few countries thought that the issue was going to be as phenomenally popular as it actually was.

Some of the lesser fry, always keen to make hay while the sun was shining, started producing the most fantastic varieties in their UPU stamps. Stamps and special overprints in various colours, presentation sheets, 'imperfs'; and the usual so-called 'rare errors'—which were produced quite deliberately—and flimflam of every kind imaginable. A few of the countries who had been under the mistaken notion that the sets would not be popular and had slept over the matter suddenly woke up to the realisation that their rivals had not only made a great deal of money, but were continuing to rake in the shekels.

So the few remaining countries which had not already thought of going in for the stuff jumped belatedly on the band-waggon, with the result that '75th Anniversary of the U.P.U.' stamps appeared long after the year 1949 was well and truly laid to rest. These 'afterthoughts' have been coming through in fits and starts, but the final straw seems to be the set recently put out by Afghanistan.

This brilliant idea on the part of some financial wizard honours not the 75th, but the 76th anniversary of the foundation of the U.P.U.! The scheme is not only a lucrative one, but is more or less permanent, since from 76 to 77 or 78 is a step that is full of attractive possibilities.

When will governments ever learn that collectors are heartily fed up of these quite unnecessary effusions, and that regular flooding of the market can only end in the decline and ultimate dissolution of the hobby? The collector who includes these issues among his UPU's is merely deluding himself. Commemoratives, I suppose they are, but they certainly DO NOT form part of the universal series issued three years ago.

Values and other details are as follows:

35 pouls, brown, Amir Sher Ali and picture of early Afghan stamp.

35p. claret. As above but with portrait of Zahir Shah.

1.25 Afghan, ultramarine, Sher Ali and early stamp.

1.25 Afghani, turquoise, Zahir Shah and early stamp.

The stamps are dated 1951 and inscribed 76th anniversary of the U.P.U.

"STAMP COLLECTING" NO. 2000

CENTENARIES and millenia are no new thing to philately. Every once in a while special series are issued in commemoration of special events. These sets are chronicled, in due course, in the stamp publications of the world. But commemorative occasions for the magazines themselves are rather rare.

"Stamp Collecting" is famous the world over as a weekly magazine devoted to everything connected with philately. Since its inception almost forty years ago, it has grown from humble beginnings till today it is one of the leading periodicals of its kind. On the 29th February, 1952, "Stamp Collecting" was 'en fete' for its 2000th issue.

To produce two thousand numbers of any magazine is a fairly formidable task. To do so in the case of a specialised paper is even more difficult.

It is remarkable how this paper has managed to come out without a break, particularly since it has witnessed two world wars and a host of lesser troubles. The special 2000th number of "Stamp Collecting"—which is larger than usual— contains all the regular features which have made it popular with every type of collector. The 2000th issue includes a selection of goodwill messages from friends and well-wishers of the mag.

Congratulations, "Stamp Collecting", and keep up the good work!

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Again Time and Talents Club. Sale of old clothes at Bhivandivala Terrace, Dhobi Talao, near Anjuman Atas Behram. One day only. 9 to 6. on Monday 10th March.

(3008)

DRY WEATHER OVER INDIA

POONA, March 8 (PTI): The following is the weather summary for Saturday: Weather has been dry over the country except for a few light showers in Assam, hilly tracts of the Punjab (I) and Travancore-Cochin. Night temperatures have been slightly above normal over North India, in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

Observations recorded at 08-30 hours I.S.T. on 3-3-1952.

Allahabad	94	65	0	1.2	+1.0
Baroda	90	60	0	0	0
Bombay	85	70	0	0	0
Calcutta	94	74	0	0.1	—0.1
Delhi	87	61	0	1.8	+1.7
Lucknow	90	65	0	1.6	+1.5
Nagpur	99	60	0	0	—0.2
Poona	94	59	0	0	0

Earthquake Shock

POONA, March 8 (PTI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre near lat. 38.5 degrees north long. 136 degrees east in the sea of Japan and about 3970 miles away from Poona, was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office here at 1-12 p.m. I.S.T. yesterday.

Bombay-Delhi Janata Express To Be Discontinued

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay at their meeting on Friday after reviewing the relatively small volume of traffic carried between Ratlam and Delhi in the Janata Express trains now running between Bombay and Delhi, agreed to discontinue the service from April 1, 1952 and to reintroduce certain train services abandoned when the Janata service was introduced on October 1, 1951.

This corrects the report appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated March 8, 1952 wherein it was wrongly mentioned that the service was discontinued only between Ratlam and Delhi.

Belgian Ambassador Arrives In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. S. Halot, Belgian Ambassador to India, arrived in Bombay by air from Delhi this afternoon on a few days' private visit.

Bombay State Women's Council Elections

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mrs. F. D Nanavati has been declared uncontested President of the Bombay State Women's Council for the year 1952-53 in place of the outgoing President, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.

Mrs. Meenakshi D. S. Bakhle has been elected Vice-President of the Council and among the Members elected to the Managing Committee are Lady Rama Rau, Mrs Gulestan Billimoria, Mrs. Manek lal Premchand, Mrs. Tarunica V. Dahejia, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji and Mrs. Dolly P. Masani.

Mysore Maharaja's Programme

At 9-15 a.m. Visit to Sri Shankar Mutt, 9-30 a.m. Reception by G. V. Eshwar Bros of Mysore Concerns, 9-45 a.m. Visit to the Mysore Association. Planting of the Silver Jubilee tree. 10-00 a.m. Unveiling the portraits of Sir M. Visvesvarayya and the Past Presidents.

Distribution of prizes for the winners of Silver Jubilee Sports, 10-30 a.m. Visit to Bank of Mysore Ltd. and at 3-15 p.m. Departure by the Punjab Mail from V. T.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Falgun Shud 13, 2008
Muslim: Jamadi-ol-Akher 12, 1371
Parsi: Meher 9 1321
Sunrise 6-52 a.m., Sunset 6-47 p.m.
Hightide 10-52, 23-32 Lowtide 5-10, 16-44.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Meeting at Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

RUIA COLLEGE: Inaugural ceremony of Vidya Vyasang Puraskar scheme, College premises, 2 p.m.

INDO-SOVIET CULTURAL FESTIVAL: Film of the Soviet film 'Kuban Cossacks' at Roxy, 9-30 a.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Scientific Basis of Spiritual Trance." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shvaji Park. 5-30 p.m.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE ANNUAL DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: The annual College Day of Davar's College of Commerce, will be held at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Holl, Bombay, on Sunday 7th March at 5-15 P. M. when all past and present students and their parents, friends and family members are cordially invited

Sir Benegal Rama Rao the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, will preside and Lady Rama Rau will distribute the prizes.

Problems Of Basic Education

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD AGENDA

NEW DELHI, March 8 (PTI):—The 19th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education beginning here on March 15 will study the problems of basic education in India, it was learned here.

The two-day meeting will have before it the recommendations on the subject made by the Committees on the curriculum of basic schools and on the productive aspect of basic education appointed by the Board sometime ago.

It will also consider a memorandum submitted by the Assam Government that while it is desirable to convert all existing primary schools to basic model, the State cannot undertake this responsibility without adequate financial assistance from the Centre.

The Committee on productive aspects has pointed out that since the scheme of basic education did not contemplate the creation of a separate class of students who would not have the same opportunities as others, the question of facilitating the admission of basic school students to the higher grades in the secondary schools and to the University needed a thorough examination.

The Committee on the curriculum of basic schools has recommended that no material reduction in the time allotted to craft work was advisable. It welcomed experiments in the direction of introducing more crafts. The Committee felt that in addition to the basic craft which would be the centre of education for children, one or more subsidiary crafts whose nature would depend on the environment of the school and the material and facilities available should be provided.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 Suman Shroff, G songs, 08-15 Avdabai Sangekar, lalit, 11-45 Parvati Parinay (musical feature) G, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 A Husain, tabla 13-40 Week's programmes, 13-45 Sunday afternoon 'prom', by Kenny Baker, 17-30 Avdabai Sangekar, Shree, 18-10 A Husain, tabla, 18-30 F Dastur, vocal. 19-00 S. Shroff, G song, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 S devre, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 V. K. Atre, tilak-kamod, 20-45 S. shroff, G songs, 21-15 P S Iyer, K music, 21-45 We present, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS

353 m— 07-30 Mangal prabhat M. 08-00 A Husain, tabla, 08-45 G. J. Watve, M songs, 11-00 Recorded music, 11-45 V. K. Atre, hindol 12-15 S Devre, todi, 13-00 G J Watve M songs 13-30 S Khan geet ghazal, 13-50 F Dastur, sur malhar, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 N. D Gopalkar party, abhang, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 G J Watve, M songs, 20-30 K S Pandya, "katha kavya; Kamayani." H, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 S Khan, geet 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 R Bhade, "punav", folk-play, M.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 & 326 m.— 08-15 D Upadhyay, kh.v.d., 09-00 For Children, G, 18-00 M Makandas, bhajans, 18-20 P Upadhyaya, G bhajan, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda only), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Naina (Ahm.), 19-00 D Upayhyay khayal, 19-15 P Upadhyaya, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar Vilas (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), G, 20-00 D Upadhyay, vocal, 20-30 Your Choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Delhi relay), (Ahm.), 21-15 P Upadhyaya, bhajans, 21-30 D Upadhyay, vocal

CEYLON

7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 B B C News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of the Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call, 5-00 p.m. Hindi Programmes, 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Music from Latin America, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Govt. Tourist Bureau), 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 18-40 Mome News from Br. 18-45 Melody from stars, 19-30 Radio Newsreel, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 W. Kolarz, International Communism, 21-00 Rays a Laugh. 21-45 Lodon Forum, 22-15 Sunday Service, 22-45 Radio Newsreel, 23-00 In Town Tonight, 23-45 Home news from Br.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India 19-45 For Children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak, 20-25 Meet Students, 20-35 Letters' Replies.

SAIGON

25m— 19-15 19-30 News, 19-30—20-30 Gramophone Records as requested by or for listeners.

SAIGON

25m — 19-15 19-30 News, 19-30—20-00 Popular Bands specialising in Light Music: Dance Hall Music with accordions.

Interview With Dr. Esmer

On March 9 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast an interview in English with Dr. Ahmet Sukru Esmer and Mr. Dogan Nadir, members of the Turkish Press Delegation. They will be introduced by Diwan Chaman Lall, former Indian Ambassador to Turkey.

The programme will be broadcast on 244 and 61.98 metres.

Musical Folk Play

A musical folk play in Marathi entitled "Punav" written by Raja Badhe featuring Lalita Parulekar, Jayram Shilekar, Jaymala Shilekar, Krishnarao Chonkar, R. N. Paradkar and Kumudini Pednekar will be presented by AIR, Bombay on March 9 at 9-45 p.m. Music in this play will be given by M. M. Golwalkar.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 89.15 metres).

India And Turkey Must Learn From Each Other

B.G. KHER'S PLEA AT RECEPTION TO PRESS DELEGATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THERE were many aspects of Indian national life which had a similarity which those of Turkey's and it would be to their natural advantage if they learned from each other as to how they were attempting to tackle them, said Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, speaking at a tea party given by him to meet the Turkish Press Delegation at Coun cil Hall, Bombay, this evening.

Besides the members of the Delegation, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Parliamentary Secretaries, Secretaries to Government, Members of the Bombay Legislature and Editors of city newspapers were present on the occasion.

Mr. Kher said: "Today India is a free country—thanks to Mahatma Gandhi, under whose leadership we fought our battle of freedom. Soon after freedom we were faced with a two-fold task—first of meeting the situation created by the partition of country and secondly of developing our resources. In addition we had to battle against difficulties and obstacles caused by the effects of the last war and the shortages, following in its wake. However, as you must have observed, during the last four years efforts have been made to lay the foundation of all-round progress.

We have also accepted the principle of secularism. We have many common problems. There are many other aspects of our national life which have a similarity with those of yours and it would be to our natural advantage if we learn from each other as to how we are attempting to tackle them.

PLACE OF BOMBAY

"Ours is a predominantly agricultural population but so far as this state is concerned we have found it necessary to develop our industries as much as possible. Bombay is the heart of the industrial life of India and as a great port and well-known emporium of trade it occupies a special place in the economic life of the country. It is the centre of the textile industry and attracts thousands of persons from the countryside owing to the extensive employment it offers.

The General Elections to the Central and State Legislature have only recently been held and we are happy that they have passed off smoothly. They were the first elections under the republic constitution and held on adult franchise. Although our democracy is new, we rejoice to see that the foundations have been well laid and that the happenings during the last six years have been confirmed our belief that India will be a great bulwork for democracy.

"We have our own internal problems and difficulties probably on a much bigger scale than those which are facing your country, but we are naturally anxious to see that peace, goodwill and progress are maintained not only in our country but in other parts of the world as well. Fellowship, understanding and toleration are necessary if cordial relations are to be maintained between different countries and no better service can be done towards this end than by improved contacts between representatives of different nations. We therefore appreciate warmly your visit as we believe that when you go back you will be able to interpret us, our actions, our policies our culture to the people of your country so that they will know that there is much common between them and us.

GOLD SMUGGLED FROM KUWAIT

LONDON, March 8 (PTI): The amount of gold smuggled from Kuwait last year is reckoned at 24,00,000 ounces and not 2,40,000 ounces as reported earlier. This smuggling was estimated to have diverted about one hundred million dollars of India's and Pakistan's export earnings.

COUNCIL OF STATES ELECTION

Hyderabad Congress Candidates

HYDERABAD, March 8 (PTI): The Congress Central Election Committee has selected the following candidates for election to the Council of States from Hyderabad State Assembly:

Messrs. D. D. Italia, N. K Rao, T. S. Murthy, Osman Subhani, S. Chenna Reddy and Miss Padmaja Naidu.

Eleven seats have been allotted for Hyderabad in the Council of States but the Congress has decided to contest only six.

HELP TO INDIGENT PARSIS

One more year of selfless service, rendered to poor Parsi families, for the year ended 31st December 1951, has been recorded to his credit by Mr. Homi F. Daji, as revealed in the audited report for the year just published, which shows that starting the year with a modest sum of Rs. 735 he was able to collect Rs. 6549 (including donations), out of which he spent the major part of it, viz., Rs. 6,359 in supplying grains, Rs. 312 for medicines, Rs. 395 for paying rental arrears, and Rs. 50 for Printing Fund booklets. This has left him a bare minimum of Rs. 168 to start his activities for 1952. Mr. Daji believes in making personal contacts with the relief seekers, thus earning the blessings of the unfortunate indigent hit hard by critical times

U.S. Military Supplies To Far East

WASHINGTON, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman told Congress yesterday that about a third of a million tons of military supplies have been shipped to the Far East upto December 31, 1951.

Another half million tons had been sent to the Near East and 1,400,000 tons to North Atlantic Treaty Nations.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

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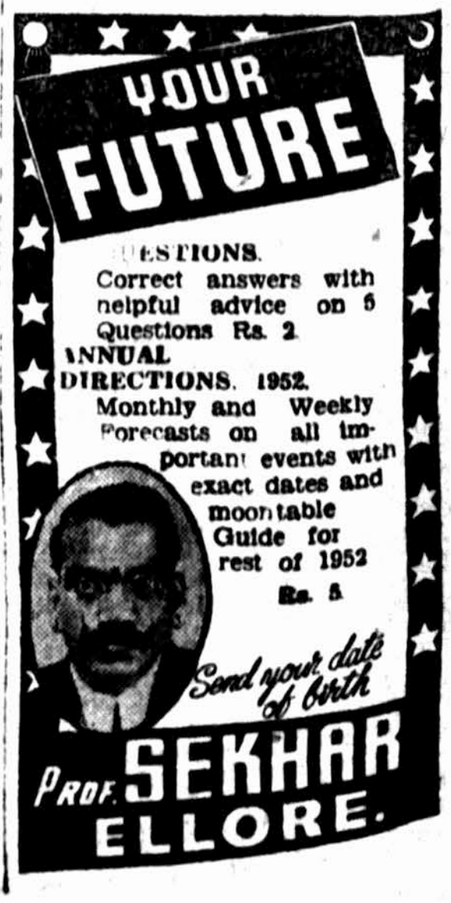
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Between You And Me

By "Me"

SPEAKING in the House Of Commons, Mr. Churchill said that his first impression on assuming office was a sense of extreme nakedness—almost like living in a nudist colony.

Churchill is more revealing when he unveils his own effigy.

* *

The well-known American Novelist, Howard Fast, accused the United States Government of making him "a virtual house prisoner" because he supported the cause of peace.

Peace must have its laurels as much as war.

* *

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar said that the best of social workers should remain outside the legislatures and with the people "so as to be able to plead effectively and explain in proper perspective what our legislatures are doing."

M.P.'s also must have playbacks.

* *

"I rely on the rapidly growing and already overwhelming power of the United States in Atom Bombs to provide deterrents against acts of agression" said Mr. Churchill in the Commons during the debate on the White Paper.

The war time joke was that Britain would fight to the last American.

* *

Just before adjourning Parliament Mr. H. V. Kamath invoked the blessings of God and said "Long live Parliament".

Never was swan song more tragic. Mr. Kamath has already become a lost leader of lost causes.

* *

Mrs. Roosevelt hopes that India will not be neutral in spirit.

We are not neutral, either benevolent or belligerent. We are revolving round the 38th parallel to evolve a non-involvement policy. We hold our own.

* *

Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, told the U.S. Congress that no secret troop commitments were made in the talks between Truman and Churchill.

After Mr. Attlee's somersault, we take this with a grain of salt. Men with commitments never commit themselves, till somebody raises the curtain.

* *

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar challenged the Government of India to transfer the entire responsibility of procuring food grains for the whole of India to the Communist-dominated Trade Union Congress.

Let the Comrades square up issues in Travancore and Madras. There is time enough to bid for monopoly procurement.

* *

According to Sir Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of the Ceylon University, the most lucrative profession in India promised to be that of the constitutional lawyer.

Dr. Ambedkar should feel highly flattered.

* *

At his farewell recital Yehudi Menuhin, the world renowned violinist, was presented with a head of Buddha and the bronze figure of an Indian deity.

This is evidently a token of appreciation of his fine double string work in which he often excelled.

* *

Mr. Benegal Narsing Rau is one of the twenty seven prominent personalities whose names have been listed as candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize.

He is a lone crusader for peace in our time along the 38th parallel.

* *

In a scramble to resell gold which was meant to be smuggled to India, the European price of free gold had the sharpest break for several months.

The yellow metal is giving a raw deal to "Bullionites'.

* *

Begum Para, the glamour star of Indian screen, is among the thousand contestants who have entered the arena of "Miss India" contest from Bombay.

Apart from her other qualifications, she is a joy rider and a blood donor.

* *

Replying to a farewell address presented by the Madras Women's Association, the Maharani of Bhavnagar said: "Although I hail from Gujarat, I feel I am almost a Madrasi".

Thanks are due to iddli and dossa.

* *

THOUGH there is nothing very spectacular in Mr Chintaman Deshmukh's last Budget to the dump Parliament, crashing markets lent it a topical enchantment. Early last year when railwaymen agitated for an increase in dearness allowance, the Finance Minister promised that he would try his best to bring down commodity prices within four months, which would give immense relief to labour and middle classes. But Mr. Deshmukh's time bomb did not work, and the prices began to soar higher.

Though the markets look to the Finance Minister for tips, they never oblige him and the prices spring surprise by upsetting all the calculations of the Finance Department. According to Mr. Deshmukh, the steady rise in prices, which had been one of the most disconcerting features in the country's economy since the commencement of the Korean war, had been halted, and from July 1951, there had been a steady downward movement in the price level The downward trend was seen only in the figures of the cost of living index, but was neither felt nor experienced in the day to day struggle for existence. Humanity at large was crucified on the Cross of inflation, the hoarders, black marketers and profiteers merrily playing the role of undertakers. Government itself was a helpless bystander and could not rush effective help to people, despite its policy of control or decontrol.

* *

Inflation is a social disease and a psychological affliction. The battle of the gap has been going on during post-war years and governments of many countries have joined forces to combat this phantom and elusive enemy. The scarcity of goods following the fall in production and the stock-piling programme of the Big Powers, was taken advantage of by unscrupulous entrepreneurs to reap a bumper harvest. Sometimes, the gap was artificially created, where none existed. People who have made enormous war profits used their sinews of war to corner particular commodities and thus create a gap in a narrow market of increasing demand and diminishing supply accentuated by hoarding The crisis in cloth, sugar and 7 O'Clock blades was the result of the activities of mischief mongers who blocked legitimate trade channels Two years back, the city of Bombay witnessed an unusual spectacle of people chasing after salt and match boxes in a panicky condition and paying any price for them, despite the fact that there was enough stock of these two commodities Thus inflation became a cold war on the people's front If the Government imposed control on commodities to protect popular interest, they vanished into thin air from legitimate trade channels, but could be had in any quantities in the black market. The present spectacular crash in commodity prices in all markets is probably the nemesis following an inflationary period

* *

Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh took credit for the government's anti-inflationary policy in bringing down the general level of prices to some extent. He referred to the mopping up of excess money by budgeting for a revenue surplus and the withdrawal of a substantial volume of purchasing power from the public by the sale of imported wheat supplied from the American loan. The activities of the Tax Evasion Commission and the return of the prodigals as devotees of Mr. Tyagi's 'disclosures' policy have attracted hoarded wealth to government coffers. The last general elections, wherein princes and potentates entered the field in full array, brought in large amount of black money and privy purse to play. But all these form a mere drop in the ocean. With the war in Korea, which was one single factor which made the market shoot up, nearing its end and the stock—piling programme off the active list, there is no stimulus to inflation. The operators are naturally panicky and are de-hoarding their commodities. **Is it the last of inflation, or only its last lap?**

* *

The slump psychology has seized the market and there is a steep fall covering all commodities from gold to groundnuts. Apart from shares and stocks, there is a crash in prices in Kirana, ginger, chillis, turmeric, sugar, pulses, edible oils and seeds. Even millionaires are badly caught and are finding it difficult in the present circumstances to make up their financial obligations to the banks which are demanding increased cover for their loans. Forward trade is at a standstill and spot transactions are entered into only on payment of cash. Margin system has been introduced in bullion and commodity markets to foil bear raid in a crashing market.

It looks as though the era of plenty and prosperity has come overnight and is knocking at the doors of the common man. But he is as far away from it, as he ever was. He has neither purchasing power nor staying power to take advantage of the downward trend in the market. He is always the orphan of the storm. There is a saying that even if the river is flooded, the dog has to lick and cannot drink it at a stretch.

* *

The present crash in prices is compared to conditions which prevailed in 1929, which heralded the world depression. This is a situation which Government should seriously watch. Up to now we have been suffering from production crisis, and we do not want an immediate change—over to economic crisis or financial collapse. This happening can be used as a windfall to ease scarcity conditions and give the common man more of world's goods he badly needs. A mere wait and watch policy will not be helpful, as the slump, if left unchecked, will involve credit institutions and industrial structures in the country. The Finance Minister should immediately take stock of the situation and harness the storm for popular benefit. Let him not miss the bus.

* *

ONE can understand the pro-Pakistani feeling of the British press but cannot excuse its anti-Indian bias. The command performance of British newspapers on the Kashmir issue was so parrotlike that Indian editors who gathered in London to participate in "Reuter" centenary celebrations took the opportunity to give a bit of their mind to the big ones of Fleet Street.

The police firing at Dacca with huge casualties and the unfortunate incidents culminating in the closure of the Dacca University are matters to be deplored. But an enterprising British correspondent in Pakistan has cabled home to his paper a tendentious report making grave insinuations against India and the Hindus of East Bengal. It is only recently after long trials, ordeals, purges and exodus, that the Hindus of East Bengal returned to their country after enforced stay in India. Pakistan papers also repeat the same story without any shred of evidence, and this war of nerves cannot but have adverse repercussions on the Hindu minority. If this tirade is not stopped in time, both countries will have to face the two-way exodus that was the order before the Nehru-Liaquat Pact

* *

Mr. Nurul Amin, Chief Minister of East Bengal, attempted to draw a red herring across the trail by declaring that subversive elements which were dormant during the life time of the Quaid-E-Azam began to exploit the opportunity on the emotional appeal of the language question to cover their nefarious designs. The question of state language or languages for Pakistan is the choice of Pakistanis, but when insidious attempts are made to hold the finger of scorn at India, the story of the language deadlock in East Bengal has to be told. A few years back when Khwaja Nazimuddin was the Premier of East Bengal, a concerted attempt was made by the Congress opposition in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly to exalt Bengali as one of the national languages of Pakistan. Under the whip issued by the Muslim League, even East Bengal Muslim members of the Pak Constituent Assembly remained silent and the vote went in favour of Urdu. The Bengali languages, with abundance of literature and centuries of culture behind it, had always an emotional appeal to East Bengal people, irrespective whether they were Hindus or Muslims.

* *

Though losers in the first round in the battle for languages, East Bengalis hoped to win their cause ultimately, and the advent of Khwaja Nazimuddin as Premier of Pakistan after the assassination of Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan gave them new hopes that their stand would be beter understood. Though born and bred as a Bengali, Khwaza Nazimuddin did not realise the depth of East Bengali feeling on the language issue, and during his recent visit to Dacca made a categorical statement that Urdu would be the sole state language of Pakistan. More than half the population of Pakistan lives in East Bengal, and East Bengalis, both Hindus and Muslims, considered Nazimuddin's statement as an insult to their home province and East Bengali culture. An All-Parties State Language Committee of Action was formed which issued a directive to the people to observe a province-wide general strike on February 21. East Bengal authorities issued an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting processions, and the violation of the same by students and other direct actionists brought about a clash and the subsequent police firing.

That the stand of Pakistan and the East Bengal authorities on the language question is unreasonable and untenable is proved by the fact that the East Bengal Assembly passed a special resolution sponsored by the Premier, Mr. Nurul Amin, recommending to the Pak Constituent Assembly the adoption of Bengali as one of the state languages of Pakistan.

Thus both the Government and the Legislature of East Bengal have categorically committed themselves to the demonstrators' demands. Had this conciliatory step been taken earlier, the regrettable incidents and the aftermath could have been avoided.

* *

Being forced to bow to the pressure of public opinion, Mr. Nurul Amin is probably out to save his precious face. In his recent broadcast from Dacca, he said that information had been accumulating with the East Bengal Government "that those to whom the very idea of Pakistan was an anathema and who regarded its very existence as a thorn on their side were again on the move when lawlessness first erupted in Dacca on February 21." He added that long and detailed preparations were made for creating disorders in the country and for attempting to overthrow the Government. Who is this unnamed enemy haunting Nurul Amin's mind? Why is the East Bengal Premier so secretive about it, when he says he has authetic evidence of a deeplaid conspiracy against Pakistan. The "Morning News" of Dacca, which voices the Ministry speaks of formidable evidence 'suggesting the existence of a deeplaid and well planned conspiracy by the agents of a foreign power to create chaos in East Bengal" The contemporary adds that Bombay was the venue of a meeting between top-ranking Communist leaders of Bharat and Pakistan in the first wee of February, and it was in Bombay city that details of their nefarious plans were laid. If the unamed foreign power were India, did Indian and Pakistani Communists agree to play the role of agents of the India Government, for whom they have absolutely no love? This raging tearing campaign in the Pakistan press against India is reminiscent of the pot air and the fire eating speeches which culminated in "clenched fist" demonstration of the late Liaquat Ali Khan. Now that Dr. Graham is again on the Kashmir scene, anything can happen in Pakistan.

"A third thief came and made off with the prize."

Ghajar, Teheran.

DOWNPOUR MAY ANNEX NENSEY CUP

Kotidhwaj & Durista Safe Double

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THERE is likely to be a sharp decline tomorrow at Mahaluxmi on the occasion of the third spring meeting as several of the contestants have also been entered for the Hospital day on Wednesday.

The six-year-old, Umidad-Torretial mare, Downpour, who is knocking at the door is likely to annex the chief event, the Dawoodbhoy Nensey Cup to be run over nine furlongs.

Kotidhwaj and Durista passes outstanding chances in their respective events.

The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:—

THE MAZAGAON PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Regal Domain 9-3 (Harbutt); Canasta 9-0 (K. Singh), Matador 8-7 (Duffy), Cosmic Rays 8-7 (Cracknell), Naaz 8-7 (Stevens) Durnev 8-4 (J. Bhosle), Zamlak 8-4 (Roberts).

Regal Domain Win
Canasta Next Best
if ab. Naaz

* *

THE VILE PARLE PLATE—Div. I—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Ballynahinch 8-2 (—), Fox Trot 9-1 (Kasbekar), Black Magic 9-1 (—), Chakor 9-0 (Damodar), Virvikram 8-13 (S. Chavan), Arctic Princess 8-10 (Shiba), Gitanjali 8-8 (Antoo Y.), Amarsingh 8-3 (B. Khade) Sunlight 7-10 (Purshotam).

Vir Vikram Win
Gitanjali Next Best
if ab Arctic Princess

* *

THE CUMBALLA PLATE—Div. II —Distance 7 Furlongs.

Amarnath 9-2 (G. Chavan), Robert Moori 9-2 (R. Bhosle), Chandra Mahal 8-13 (Argade), Double Bell 8-12 (—), Atinette 8-11 (K. Singh), Saibala 8-10 (S. Chavan), Desert Hawk 8-9 (Fk. Mohd.), Paper Money 8-8 (J. Bhosle), Dharkan 8-8 (Tasi), Mayfair Lady 8-6 (Amir A.) Brisance 8-6 (—), Tripoli 8-5 (P. Khade), Azizeh 8-4 (—), Sha-ar-E-Nau 8-4 (Bhoor Singh), Lily 8-3 (—), Kinder Garden 8-2 (Purshottam), Royal Impression 8-1 (Shiba), Sheesh Mahal 8-0 (Kasbekar).

Tripoli Win
Robert Moori Next Best
If ab. Atinette

* *

THE VILE PARLE PLATE—Div. II—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Kickshaw 9-2 (R. Bhosle), Many Returns 9-2 (Amir A.) Game Bid 9-1 (Z. K. Khan) Shandana 8-13 (P. Khade), Love for Liberty 8-12 (Duncombe), Rao Bika 8-9 (Packham), Pre Catelan 8-7 (S. Chavan), Viking 8-7 (Shiba), Ali Janab 8-5 (Cracknell), Acha Masala 8-4 (K. Singh), Chandra Vilas 8-4 (—), Battle Song 8-2 (Purtu Singh), My Lucky Star 8-1 (Stevens), Anasuya 8-1 (Harbutt), Golden Square 7-12 (B. Khade), Slap and Tickle 7-11 (I. Khan)

Many Returns Win
Anasuya Next Best

* *

THE MARCH PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Paper King 9-2 (P. Khade), Neapolitan Bride 8-9 (Mullane), Camisole 7-12 (—), Dil-Ki-Bat 8-9 (Stevens) Another One 8-7 (Duncombe), Manzoor 8-7 (Kheem Singh), Durista 8-6 (Duffy), Kedgeree 7-13 (Cracknell).

Durista Win
Neapolitan Bride Next Best

* *

THE DAWOODBHOY NENSEY CUP—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Aman 9-4 (S. Chavan), Maduri 7-12 (—), Sure Find 9-0 (Stevens), Der-Nue-Wey 8-12 (—), Swing Bridge 8-5 (Jagdesh), Downpour 8-12 (Harbutt), Sangram 8-9 (Duffy), Brave Prince 8-9 (—), Roadborne 8-6 (Cracknell), Chhota Sahib 8-1 (Damodar), Mansoor Beg 7-13 (P. Khade) Camisole 7-13 (Mullane), Assault 7-12 (—), Happy Go Lucky 7-12 (Duncombe), Laughing Baby 7-9 (Packham), Beau Scelerat 7-0 (—), Khan Saheb 7-4 (Roberts), Mahboob II 7-0 (Shiba).

Downpour Win
Mansoor Beg Next Best

* *

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE—Div. II—Distance 1 Mile.

Sweetie Shah 9-2 (Kheem Singh) Gay Pilot 9-1 (G. Medhe), Piarehind 8-13 (Ayub Khan), Bishop's Lot 8-11 (R. Bhosle), Trunk Call 8-10 (Ghaus Khan), Masked Lady 8-9 (Kasbekar), Chandralekha 8-5 (S. Chavan), Musafir 8-5 (Z. K. Khan), Down South 8-3 (Damodar) The Cavalier 8-3 (Shiba), Rumbita 8-2 (P. Khade), Imroz 8-1 (—), Star of Iran 7-11 (I. Khan), Thunderer 7-11 (Sethna).

Chandralekha Win
Bishop's Lot Next Best

THE CUMBALLA PLATE—Div. I —Distance 7 Furlongs.

Botticelli 9-2 (Amir A.), Gorgia 9-1 (Harbutt), Army and Navy 9-1 (—), Full Blue 9-0 (Chavan), Hindamata 8-13 (Kheem Singh), Luminary 8-13 (Kasbekar), Water Prince 8-12 (—), Nav Bharat 8-12 (Medhe), Gaya 8-11 (Purshotam), Red Cross Boy 8-11 (Ghaus Khan), Kantaka 8-11 (M. Russi), Gipsy Flower 8-10 (Shiba), Coral 8-8 (Duffy), Cocktail 8-7 (Packham), Queen of the Sea 8-5 (Cracknell), Shah Alam 8-1 (Roberts), Galloper 8-0 (Stevens), Free Port 7-10 (G. Chavan), Don't Boast 7-9 (Fk. Mohd).

Full Blue Win
Botticelli Next Best
if ab. Army and Navy

* *

THE E. D. KAZI PLATE—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Kotidhwaj 9-1 (S. Chavan), Royal Guard 8-13 (Duffy), Haseen 8-11 (Stevens), Magnificent 8-10 (Mullane), Trumpeldor 8-9 (Purtu Singh), Gang Bhup 8-3 (Packham), Makarpura 8-1 (P. Khade), Mack 8-0 (Damodar), Guest of Honour 7-12 (Duncombe), Baaz Bahadur 7-6 (B. Khade).

Kotidhwaj Win
Guest of Honour Next Best
If ab. Hassen

* *

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE—Div. I—Distance 1 Mile.

Prometheus 9-2 (Duffy), Hirohito 9-1 (—), Paper Crown 9-1 (Duncombe), Sir Galahad 9-0 (A. Amir), Casanova 8-13 (Roberts), Bel Ager 8-10 (Harbutt), Prince of Mahad 8-10 (R. Bhosle), Pessimist 8-10 (Kheem Singh), Chilkhat 8-8 (Medhe), Radiator 8-8 (Kasbekar), Mr. Rambler 8-4 (Mullane), Kensington 8-4 (Chavan), Rashtrapati 8-4 (—), Eastern Queen 7-11 (P. Khade).

Bel Ager Win
Kensington Next Best
CHOICE TREBLE
Regal Domain
Kotidhwaj
Durista
FLUKES
Sheesh Mahal
Paper Crown

Attractive Spurts By Durista And Neapolitan Bride

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the track-trials noted today at Mahaluxmi:

ARCTIC PRINCESS (Shiba) showed out from ALI JANAB (Shaikh Ahmed) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs.

HAPPY GO LUCKY (Duncombe) shaped better than DON'T BOAST (Fakir Mahomed) when sent over three furlongs. Timing: 37-1/2 secs.

NEAPOLITAN BRIDE (Mullane) clocked an excellent three-furlong spurt in 36-1/5 secs.

SWING BRIDGE (Duncombe) and MANSOOR BEG (Gangaram) strode in close order when clocking three furlongs in 36-1/2 secs.

RADIATOR (Kasbekar) negotiated three furlongs in 38 secs.

GAY PILOT (Medhe) recorded a speedy three-furlong display in 37 secs.

DURISTA (Duffy) was well in hand when travelling over three furlongs. She returned 37 secs.

CHHOTA SAHEB (Damodar) traversed three furlongs in 38 secs.

IMROZ (Khade) moved better than MAKARPURA (Ghaus Khan) when concerned in a three-furlong spurt. Timing 38 secs.

ROYAL GUARD (Duffy) went easily over three furlongs and recorded 38-1/5 secs.

PESSIMIST (Kheem) disposed of MAHBOOB II (Shiba) when covering three furlongs in 37-1/2 secs.

STAR OF IRAN (I. Khan) held NISHAN (Stevens) when out over three furlongs. Timing: 37-1/5 secs.

FELLEXIA (Duncombe) SOLATA (Jagdesh) and INCITATUS (Gangaram) were placed in the order mentioned when sent over seven furlongs. The first-named was also in hand and clocked 1 min. 38 secs.

WET BOB (Purshottam) covered the last three in 40 secs.

AWAARA (Damodar) and BHARATI (Purshottam) were concerned in a noteworthy gallop over six furlongs from 9 to 3. The first-named was easy and clocked 1 min. 22-1/5 secs.

MAYUR PURI (Mullane) was in hand when covering six furlongs in 1 min. 24 secs.

GIPSY BILL (Shiba) covered ten furlongs in 2 mins 23 secs.

GAY DUKE (Khade) covered the last four in 55 secs. He moved freely.

SHIN SHINAKI (Purshottam) went better than STEVE (Shiba) over three furlongs and clocked 38 secs.

TAKAIUL (Chavan) moved in hand over three furlongs and recorded 38 secs.

COOKIE (Kadar) was in front of GAY BOY (Chavan) when covering the last four in 55 secs.

MADRAS RACES ACCEPTANCES

MADRAS, March 7 (PTI): Following are acceptances for Madras races, March Meeting, Third Day, Sunday 9th March. First race at 2-30 p.m.

The Kilpauk Plate—1 M 1 F

Persian Princess 9.4, V. Day 9.4, Cock Sure 8.11, Joe Louis 8.6, Royal Prince 8.4, My Baby 7.13, Star of Sethu 7.7.

The Perambur Plate—1-1/4 M

Cool and Collected 9.4, Prince Marlo 8.12, Ratikumari 8.8, Upright 8.7, Kaffir Chief 8.6, Sunder 8.5, D. Day 8.0, Border Prince 7.13, The Marine 7.9.

The Patna Plate Div. II—7 F

Shah Nawaz 9.5, Repay 8.0, Killarney 7.12, Chrissie Darling 7.12, As You Please 7.11, Tribhuvan 7.8, Green Dragon 7.7, Warrior Princess 7.4, Kalyan 7.4.

The Patna Plate Div. I—7 F

Aerex 9.4, Revelry 8.10, My Chance 8.8, Tawaqul 8.8, Pushpa 7.8, Lacarno 7.5.

The Mrs. M. Clarke Memorial Cup—1-1/4 M

Radio Star 9.6, Ganga Singh 9.1, Heartbreaker 8.13, Grace Darling 8.7, Hunter 8.2, Master Piece 8.0, Double Chime 7.11.

The Secunderabad Plate—1 M

Ellamenco 9.4, Zam Zam 9.1, Sonata 8.9, Fil De Fer 8.6, War Memorial 8.5, Sinister 8.2, Poppet 8.1, Deuce of Clubs 8.0, Foursome 7.9, Hurghley 7.9, Preethi 7.5, Orchard Hill 7.4.

The Ganjam Plate—6 F

Morton Daisy 9.4, Charming Kiss 9.4, Georgie 8.13, Sabha Al Khail 8.7, Basilian 8.2, Princess of Hindustan 8.2, Notice 8.1, Topflight 8.0, Glad Anne 7.9, Beautiful 7.6, Aflatoon 7.6, Zalim 7.6, Sky Hill 7.6.

Races selected for Double: The Mrs. M. Clarke Memorial Cup and The Ganjam Plate.

Races selected for Treble: The Patna Plate (Div. II), The Mrs. M. Clarke Memorial Cup and The Secunderabad Plate.

International Gymnastics

FRANKFURT, March 7 (UPA): A top Egyptian gymnastic squad will probably meet German athletes in four international meets in August, the German Gymnastic Federation said on Friday.

The Egyptian team would be composed of members of the country's Olympic squad.

The Federation said leading officials of the Egyptian gymnastic organisation have already expressed a willingness to meet the Germans.

Canadian Criticises Hockey Trim To Oslo

EDMONTON, Alberta, March 7 (UPA): J. A. Christiansen, who has "spent thousands" to send two Canadian hockey teams overseas, said on Thursday that better arrangements would have to be made before he would do it again.

Christiansen, a prominent local auto dealer, came out in support of Doug Grimston, President of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, who returned from Europe on Wednesday and blasted arrangements under which the Edmonton Mercurys toured Europe before winning the Olympic hockey title in Oslo, Norway, last month.

Grimston was particularly critical of the fact that the Edmonton players, still overseas on a post-Olympic tour, received only £5 a week for expenses which was "hardly enough to pay their laundry and some postage stamps."

Grimston and Christiansen are both scheduled to report to the meeting of the CAHA in June.

PADDY YOUNG BEATS DURANDO

NEW YORK, March 7 (UPA): Paddy Young used a left-hocking attack to win a unanimous ten-round decision over Ernie Durando at the Madison Square Garden Friday night.

Young's victory in their fourth anl decisive fight earned him a try at 'Sugar" Ray Robinson's World Middleweight Crown on May 16 in the Garden

Maxim To Figh Robinson ?

NEW YORK, March 7 (UPA) Promoter Jim Norris disclo Friday that financial negotiatio for a light heavyweight title fig between Champion Joey Max and Middleweight champion R Robinson in New York in J June were nearing a clos stage.

He said: "There is not mu difference in the percentages manded now. The difference only 2-1/2 points." He did amplify his remarks.

Robinson is slated for th defences of his own Middlewei crown—against Carl Olson San Francisco on March against Rocky Graziano at C cago on April 16 and agai Paddy Young-Ernie Dura winner at New York on May

Norris said he believed Maxim-Robinson fight would closed unless Sugar Ray at last minute decided to defend crown in a return bout with R dy Turpin in England.

BENGAL SIDE FOR NATIONAL

CALCUTTA, March 7 (PTI) R. Daluz will skipper Ben in its first match of The Natio Hockey Championship agai Rajputana on March 9.

The following is the team: Mendies, R. Das D. Pal; Claudious, Jaswant Rai and Daluz (Captain); C. S. Dube, R. Singh, C. S. Gurung, Ra Singh and Daljeet Singh.

RESERVES: Kulwant Sin Riranjan Singh, David, Ravi Ghulam Rasool, Guha and B jindra Singh.

PRELUDE TO ATTA ON EVEREST

SOUTHAMPTON, March (PTI-Reuter):

Four members of the 1952 B tish Himalayan expedition here yesterday for India in liner "Canton."

They are Mr. Thomas Bour lon, a rocket research scientist Farnborough Hants; M. H. Riddiford, a solicitor of Ch Church, New Zealand; Mr. R. G. Colledge, a Coventry busin man and Dr. R. C. Evans, a verpool Surgeon. The expediti will attempt to climb Cho O Oyu (26,750 feet) in preparati for an assault on nearby Mo Everest next year.

They expect to begin climb in April or May.

FIRE ON "RANCHI" PUT OUT

LONDON, March 8 (PTI-Re ter): Lloyd's shipping intelligen reported today that the fire in forward boiler room of the 16,2 ton British liner "Ranchi" in t Indian ocean yesterday, had be put out.

The vessel, bound for Sydn from London, was proceeding slow speed, the message added.

The "Ranchi's" position at time of the fire was given as abo 250 miles west of the Cocos lands.

The 22,568 ton-British liner "Strathaird" had been asked stand by the "Ranchi", the repo added.

Dr. Graham In Karachi

KARACHI, March 8 (PTI): Dr Frank Graham, U. N. Kashmi representative, arrived here toda for talks with the Pakistan Gov ernment.

He declined to answer any que tions and only said, "I am gla to be back in Karachi". We sha be here for consultations unt next Thursday and then go ba to New Delhi."

Dr. Graham, who was accompa nied by his staff members was m at the airport by the Pakistan Fo eign Secretary, Mr. M. O. A. Bak

Hyderabad Assembly Wi Meet Sooner

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March (PTI): The First Session of th State's New Legislative Assembl will be held on March 21 and no on March 27 as programmed pre viously, it was officially stated here today.

The Government is stated to have advanced the date to enab the Assembly to pass the budge on account before the end of th current month.

MOTTRAM COUPLE CARRY ALL BEFORE THEM

National Champion Urmila Thapar Outplayed

NEW DELHI, March 8 (PTI): Mrs. Tony Mottram outplayed the teen aged national champion Miss Urmila Thapar to win the Women's Singles final in the Northern India Lawn Tennis championships here today.

Mrs. Mottram conceded only one game in her two set straight victory over Miss Thapar.

Miss Laura Woodbridge and Mrs. Doreen Michaeloff won the Women's Doubles title beating Mrs. Mottram and Miss Thapar in two straight sets at 6-2 6-3.

The English champion Mottram easily disposed off Sumant Misra in the singles semi-final at 6-2 6-0 and 6-3. The other semi-final between Naresh Kumar and Dilip Bose was a longdrawn out affair in which the latter won in five sets at 4-6 6-3 3-6 8-6 and 8-6.

MISS THAPAR FAILS

After her fine victory over Miss Woodbridge yesterday Miss Thapar today failed to strike form in the Singles final. Miss Thapar who looked nervous, often netted her drives and services with the result Mrs. Mottram looked all powerful with her steady volleying and net play. With poor footwork Miss Thapar was often caught on the wrong foot to lose the match in straight sets.

Miss Thapar having very little of net play also failed to support Mrs. Mottram in the Women's Doubles Final which they lost to the better combination in Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Doreen Michaeloff. With Woodbridge's top spin drives and Michaeloff's brilliant display at the net the winners took the match in straight sets at 6-2 6-3.

MARATHON MATCH

The singles Semi-finals between Naresh Kumar and Dilip Bose was a marthon affair going over two hours for the five sets.

Naresh Kumar, ranked number one and Dilip Bose, this year's unranked played making a determined bid the games often went to Duces.

With clever placements and powerful passing shots, Dilip started promisingly taking the first set at 6-4. Kumar with his poor ground strokes concentrated on his ace services hand killing overhead smashes to take the next set at 6-3. Bose never allowed Kumar to approach the net in the third set with deep drives down the base line. Kumar running hastily to the net often outpassed with Bose's accurate lobs. Bose took the third set at 6-3. The last two sets were fought bitterly and despite a number of faults by both the players the game was interesting to the end. Naresh playing well in patches had the extra energy to claim vital points. He won both the sets at duces to win the match.

EASY VICTORY

Mottram with his powerful forehand cross court drives and chopped services claimed the other Semi-final rather easily. Sumant Misra who was in his off day could rely only on his canon services to take five games in the match.

After losing the first set at 2-6, the Mottram pair retrived remarkably to win the mixed doubles Semi-final against Kumar and Miss Woodbridge.

TODAY'S RESULTS

Following are the results in the Northern Indian Lawn Tennis Championships played today:—

LADIES SINGLES (Final): Mrs. Mottram beat Miss Urmilla Thapar 6-0, 6-1

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-Finals) Tonny Mottram beat Sumant Misra 6-2, 6-0 and 6-3.

Naresh Kumar beat Dilip Bose 4-6, 6-3, 3-6, 8-6, 8-6.

LADIES' DOUBLES (Finals): Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Doreen Michaeloff beat Miss Urmilla Thapar and Mrs. Mottram 6-2, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-Finals): Mrs. Mottram and Mottram beat Miss Woodbrodge and Naresh Kumar 2-6, 6-0, and 6-3.

Miss Urmilla Thapar and Sumant Misra vs Mrs. Michaeloff and Dilip Bose 6-4, 4-6, (match unfinished).

Players Assault Umpire

UGLY INCIDENT IN PAREL HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Parel Hockey League match this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel was marred by an ugly incident, when players of Bhimraj SC assaulted umpire L. Fernandes after the match between Bhimraj SC and Telephone Sports Club which ended in a 1-1 draw in the Third Division League.

Umpire Fernandes during the game had turned out of the field a Bhimraj player for ungentlemanly conduct. This enraged the players and after the game they assaulted the official. The timely intervention of the Bhimraj Secretary and the spectators saved the situation. The matter will be reported to the BPHA by the umpire.

I. Singh scored for the Telephone Club in the first half while Bhimraj equalised in the second half through S. Kadam.

In the same League National Heroes prevailed over the Central Excise by a solitary goal scored through L. Vogyer.

Later in the evening Panchgani Old Boys held Blue Wizards to 1-1 draw in the Senior Division League.

National Championship Hockey Begins Today

CALCUTTA March 8.

The 17th National Hockey Championship commences here tomorrow with four matches. The tournament was inaugurated in 1928 at Calcutta, which had the honour of staging it in 1932, 1936, 1938 and 1946. This year will be the sixth run of the competition here, all the more colourful and interesting on the eve of the Helsinki-Olympics where India will be called upon to defend its unassailled title in the game.

The championships were not held in 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1939, 1941 and 1943.

East Punjab, winners of the Nationals for the last three years are expected to make a strong bid to retain the trophy. The services Sports Control Board team (the runners up) who are already here have been practising very hard and their friendly games with some top combinations in Calcutta have prvoed beyond doubt that they are to be a strong hurdle for any State to cross.

The opening day's matches are: Madhya Pradesh vs. Mysore: Hyderabad vs. Uttar Pradesh: Bhopal vs. SSCB: Bengal vs. Rajutana.

FIGHTING IN INDO-CHINA

On Eve Of Independence Day Celebrations

SAIGON, March 8 (UPA): Communist rebels have infiltrated to positions only 20 miles from the city of Hanoi and French troops on Friday threw tanks and dive-bombers into battle against them, a communique revealed on Saturday.

The communique claimed two Viet Minh battalions had been surrounded after a battle in which more than 50 Reds were killed. It said heavy artillery fire helped planes and tanks to pin down the rebels.

The communique did not explain, however, how Communist forces had driven so close to the great northern bastion city of Hanoi. The perimeter of French and Viet Nam troops was tightened only two weeks ago following evacuation of the fortress town of Haobinh.

The action took place on the eve of Saturday's celebrations of the third anniversary of Indo-China's independence within the French Union. Parades and ceremonies in Saigon and other centres marked the date.

Emperor Bao Dai stood on the balcony of his palace as 50,000 students from Indo-Chinese schools and colleges marched past.

COMBINED NAVAL EXERCISES

COCHIN, March 8: The Indian Naval squadron consiting of Rajput, Ranjit, Rana, Jamna, Sutlej and Tir led by I.N.S. Delhi with Vice Admiral C. T. M. Pizey, C-in-C on board arrived here last evening.

The squadron, which is due to sail tomorrow for combined naval exercises to be conducted by Rear Admiral, N.V. Dickinson, will be joined here by the frigate Cauvery, tank-landing ship Magar, mine sweepers Konkan and Madras.

Latest In Dacca

DACCA, March 8 (PTI): By a notification today, the East Bengal Government made Bengali a compulsory subject for exercise to be conducted by rear fourth standard onwards.

New French Cabinet

PARIS, March 8 (UPA): Businessman-Premier Antoine Pinay won presidential approval on Saturday of a streamlined 17-minister cabinet pledged to bring about tax reforms and put France once more on a paying basis.

His next test comes on Tuesday when he takes the list before the National Assembly. Observers said he had a fair chance of survival to lead France's 15th post-war government. It would be the first to be headed by a right winger.

Chief interest in the new cabinet, which otherwise was a reshuffle of the last two, was that Robert Schuman retained the Foreign Affairs portfolio.

BOMBAY, March 8.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Production and Supply, Government of India, will lay the foundation-stone of India's krst penicillin factory at Phimpri 103 miles from Bombay, on the road to Poona, on the morning of March 10 (Monday).

Woman Sprinter Of Century

MELBOURNE, March 8.

Miss Marjorie Jackson, 20-year-old Australian and Empire sprint champioin today broke her own world One Hundred Yards record with a time of 10.4 seconds in Sydney.

She is now being hailed here as the "Woman Sprinter of the Century." Her performance in clipping 3/10ths of a second off the official record makes her a strong favourite to win the Olympic 100 metres in Helsinki this summer.

Truman For Florida

NEW YORK, March 8.

President Truman left today for a holiday in Florida in his four-engined plane, the "Independence."

It is his eleventh holiday there since taking office.

BENGAL HOLD BOMBAY TO A DRAW

Women's Hockey Struggle Provides Exciting Game

CALCUTTA, March 8.

In an exciting game Bombay, the hoders, drew with Bengal in the final of the Women's National Hockey Championship here this evening. The score was one goal each.

After a series of mistakes in the first half the holders rallied round in the second half to score a dramatic equaliser almost with the final whistle through Norma Arklie.

Bengal played a fast game in the first half and scored their first goal in the eleventh minute which unnerved the holders. Although the holders combined much better than Bengal somehow everything went wrong with them.

The second half saw the holders in a much better morale and dominated the game by a well calculated attack. But the fate of the holders hung in balance till the last minute when Norma Arklie beat the Bengal Goalkeeper with a cracking hit from a pass from M. D'Souza.

The match will be replayed tomorrow

teams:— BENGAL:— M. Radesca, R. Warde and S. Hines, H. Fortesque, B. Catchick and N. Jordan, D. Stevens, M D'Sena, V Willaiamson, N. David and M. Mezzey.

BOMBAY:— E. Bamber, P. Thomas and E. Norsley P. Brown, M. Misquita and A. Orde, M. D'Souza, J. Jackson, L. Lynn, N. Arklie and R. Greenwell.

The following are the results of hockey matches played today:

Women's national hockey final:

Bengal; One, Bombay: one

First Division Hockey League: Punjab Sports: Three, East Bengal: one.

Mohammedan Sporting: Six, Armed Police: Zero.

Polo Association Beats Army Team

NEW DELHI, March 8.

The Indian Polo Association won against the Army Commander-in-Chief's team by six goals to three in an exhibition polo match played here today.

PAN-MUN-JON SEE-SAW

Red Threat To Extend Talks On Exchange Of Prisoners

TOKYO, March 8 (PTI-Reuter) The United Nations delegates accused the Communists at the armistice talks at Panmunjom today of detaining at least one thousand UN prisoners at Harbin in Manchuria

A United Nations communique said today that the Communists had given an "implied threat" to extend the discussion on the exchange of prisoners" bevond the Korean question."

The communique said that "the implied threat" was contained in a demand that the United Nations Command "cease lawless activity" in its prisoner camps.

On the battle fronts, the frozen ground is thawing and there were light patrol clashes today.

But rain over N. Korea forced the fifth air force to restrict its operations to 36 sorties against Communist targets.

Red Alliance Agree On New Communal G.O.

MADRAS, March 8.

The sub-committee of the Communist KMP sponsored "United Democratic Front" of the Madras Assembly today decided to include a provision in the "minimum programme" for maintaining a government order reserving public appointments and seats in educational institutions for Backward Classes and Scheduled communities.

The "minimum programme" will be the basis for uniting the various parties for common legislative work.

The sub-committee, appointed by the Front to consider amendments to the "minimum programme", met today for two hours under the presidentship of Mr. T. Praksam.

A revised "minimum programme" finalised by the sub-committee would be placed before the "United Democratic Front" when it meets on March 27.

A spokesman of the sub-committee said the suggested communal G. O. would strictly be in accordance with the Constitution.

Other changes made in the "minimum programme" included regulation of commercial crops, encouragement of multi-purpose cocoperative socieities, equitable procurement and distribution of foodgrains and fair price for agricultural produce.

Prakasam For Madras Council

MADRAS, March 8.

Mr. T. Praksam, Andhra KMP leader, will seek election to the Madras Legislative Council (Upper House), it is understood.

His candidature will be sponsored by the members of the KMP Party in the Madras Assembly.

MARKETS SLUMP AND CRISIS DEEPENS

Bombay Bullion Exchange Board Fixes New Settlement Rates

BOMBAY SATURDAY

THE general sentiment in Bombay trade circles was further affected by reports that the Government of India does not, at the moment, consider that the situation calls for a change in the monetary and foreign trade policy.

Settlement difficulties are yet to be resolved in some of the markets, and a clearer picture of the situation will be available on Monday when he tsock-Exchange and other markets will come to a decision on the question of settlements and outstandings.

Calcutta Call-Up

The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association committee decided on Saturday that all members of the Association must submit statements to the secretary by 12 o'clock on Monday, March 10, showing the exact numbers of Indian Iron shares that have to be received or delivered in respect of transactions upto and inclusive of March 7.

The committee closed the exchange by a resolution adopted in an emergency meeting.

NEW BULLION RATES

The Bombay Government has approved of the resolution of the Board of the Bombay Bullion association to square up outstanding commitments in regard to the present 'state of emergency' an official of the board stated today

The rates unanimously approved by the board read as follows:—

Falgun settlement Rs 179 silver.

Chaitra settlement Rs. 180 silver.

Gold Falgun settlement Rs. 97.

Gold Chaitra settlement Rs. 97-8.

Ahmedabad Exchange Closed

AHMEDABAD, March 8 (UPI): A decision to close the Stock Exchange till further orders was passed at a meeting of the Board held last night. Consequently, the Stock and Share markets was closed today.

"I do not expect any difficulty on the settlement day, and I am sure it will pass off smoothly," Mr. Nandulal Manchharam, President of the Ahmedabad Stock and Share market told UPI today.

The President was of the opinion that so long as money crisis and distress selling had not come to end, no confidence could be restored in any market.

Bullion and Castorseeds markets continued to remain closed.

PANIC IN SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, March 8: There was no trading in the wholesale market in groundnut and other seeds, and grains here due to distress conditions caused by the steep fall in prices of these commodities

All the six oil mills in the city and those in district places, including Akalkot and Barsi remain idle. They are also stated to held enormous stocks of oil, with no buyers.

Leading businessmen in oil seeds and oil told the PTI today "even though we accept the buyers prices, they are not prepared to purchase, but prefer to wait and see if further drops would occur."

Groundnut seeds are quoted around thirty-two rupees a bag, a decline of over twenty rupees over the pre slump price and as against rupees seventy this time last year.

While the wholesale market does no transactions here due to absence of buyers, the commission agents association of barsi, a big exporting centre of gur, dhal and groundnut has resolved to "suspend trading indefinitely" and has also threatened "action against any of its members who may be trading of his own accord".

The price of jaggery also went down heavily. It is now quoted around rupees eight to nine for finest quality, about sixty per cent less than the controlled price which is from twentyone to twentythree rupees per Bengali maund.

Sabu is selling at rupees forty per bag, which is twenty rupees less than the pre-slump rate and only one third of the price this time last year.

Retail market yielded further grounds today.

JEWELLERY SHOPS CLOSED

CALCUTTA, March 8.

A number of small jewellery shops kept their doors closed this morning as uncertainty over the prices of gold and silver grew, and the fall in commodity prices continued unchecked.

Further Drop In Gold Feared

NAGPUR, March 8.

Despite slump in all markets, cotton showed upward tendency in Nagpur today. About one hundred carts of cotton, which arrived in the local cotton market this morning were sold at Rs. 211/- per candy as against yesterday's rate of Rs. 185 -.

Apprehensions of a further drop in gold and silver prices were expressed by bullion merchants. The sellers' unofficial rate of gold today was quoted at Rs. 89/- per tola, while the buyers rate was quoted at Rs. 87/- Silver was at Rs. 164/- per hundred tolas.

MADRAS MARKET NERVOUS

MADRAS, March 8 (PTI): The slump is continuing in all the markets here.

The Stock Exchange remained closed today being Saturday. There was no business in hides and skins and metals.

Oilseeds market also saw no activity and nominal rats were:— Groundnuts ready 125, Groundnut oil ready 220.

Bullion market was nervous Sovereign was quoted at 69, but brought forth buyers. Gold and silver were quoted at 92-8 and 168-8 respectively.

VIRUDHUNAGAR COTTON CLOSED

VIRUDHUNAGAR, March 8 (PTI): Cotton traders at Virudhunagar, a leading cotton market in South India, have closed down the market in accordance with their decision yesterday.

SLUMP IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, March 8 (PTI):— The decline in the prices of yarn, woollen and art silk yarns continued in the Amritsar market today. There was a decline of over five per ent in the superior varieties of art silk yarn fabrics and buyers were scarce.

Rani Maharaj Singh, visited the Anatha Ashram at Matunga on Saturday morning. Here she is talking to one of the children.

Munshi On Study Tour Of Andhra Famine Areas

RELIEF SCHEME OF Rs. 5.64 CRORES CALLS FOR CENTRAL HELP

MADRAS, March 8 (PTI): Mr. K. M. Munshi, Union Food Minister, who arrived here this afternoon, left tonight by train on a two-day tour of the famine-stricken areas in the Rayalaseema districts of Andhradesa.

He has programmed to visit the worst affected places in Puttur, Chandragiri, Pulivendla, Koilkuntla and Tadpatri talukas in the districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur.

Owing to failure of monsoon for the past five successive years tanks and other irrigation sources in these districts have completely dried up and cultivation has practically come to a standstill. Vast fields yielding rice and millets are now a dry stretch. Thousands of cultivators have been thrown out of employment and the staying power of people has come to its lowest ebb, according to unofficial reports.

Though food grains are available both in the fair price shops and open markets, the poorer section of the people do have no money to buy them. Large scale migration of unemployed agricultural labour to the adjoining states of Mysore and Hyderabad is also reported.

Fodder scarcity has seriously affected the cattle-wealth of the region.

The Madras Government has already undertaken various relief measures such as tank repairs and roadmaking, providing work for the peasantry and opened gruel centres besides granting subsistance loans and full land revenue remission.

A further scheme of relief costing Rs. 5.64 crores has been drawn up by them for which assistance has been sought from the Central Government.

Mr. Munshi told pressmen today that he wanted to study the conditions first hand before he could say anything.

The Union Food Minister is accompanied by the State Food and Revenue Ministers and officials of the Food Department on the tour.

Pak Raiders Kill Four

SEVEN OTHERS INJURED IN JAMMU VILLAGE

JAMMU, March 8.

Two boys of seven and ten years—now lying in Hiranagar civil hospital—are among the seven injured in the raid by armed Pakistanis on a Jammu village on the night of March 2, according to details received here today.

The raiders who were armed with crude weapons and firearms, killed four persons and seriously injured seven others.

The reports said the raiders took away foodgrains and clothing from four houses.

Pandit Girbharilal Dogra, Kashmir's Finance Minister who visited the scene of the raid, about 45 miles from here on Thursday.

This Is Not Leadership

LONDON, Mar. 8 (PTI-Reuter).

Britain's powerful Transport and General Workers' Union, in a policy statement last night opposed moves by Communist inspired leftwing organisations to take industrial action to decide political issues.

The Union's Secretary, Mr. Arthur Deakin, who is also chairman of the eight million-strong trades union congress said, "this is not leadership but rather an attempt to mislead and involve the trade union movement in policies which in themselves contain the seed of its own destruction."

Quilon-Ernakulam Line To Be Speeded Up

NEW DELHI, March 8 (PTI).

THE Central Board of Transport which met here today under the chairmanship of Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister for Transport and Railways approved of the proposal that the construction of the Quilon-Ernakulam line in Travancore-Cochin should be taken up during 1952-53 and the following years.

A token provision of rupees one lakh has already been made in the budget for 1952-53 towards expenditure on this project, which is estimated to cost rupees 6.78 crores.

KANDLA LINK

The Board decided that the following new lines, some of which are already under construction, should be completed during the same period at a total cost of Rupees 5.86 crores; Kandia-Deesa (Rs. 2.40) crores, Chunar-Robertsganj (Rs. 2.02 crores), Pihij-Nadiad (Rs. six lakhs), Kandla-Gandhidham-Adipur (Rs. seventy-seven lakhs), Murliganj-Madhepura (Rs. twenty-seven lakhs) and Gop-Katkola (Rs. thirty-four lakhs).

The programme of construction of new lines approved by the Board for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56, which is subject to the availability of funds, related to Chamarajnagar-S a t yamangalam-Coimbatore (Rs. 5.34 crores) in Madras Raniwara-Bhiladi (Rs 1.08 crores) in Rajasthan and Argada-Patratu (Rs. 1.21 crores) and Champa Brach (Rs. eighty-eight lakhs) in Bihar.

The Board also decided that the work of restoration of the following ten lines dismantled during the last war should be completed during 1952-53 and 1953-54: Vasad-Kathana (Rs. twenty-eight lakhs) Nagrota-Jogindern a g a r (Rs. fifty-four lakhs), Bijnor-Chandpur Siau (Rs. ten lakhs), Madura-Bodinayakanur (Rs. thirty-six lakhs), Shoranur-Nilambur (Rs. fifty-one lakhs), Unao-Madhoganj-Balamau (Rs. eighty-four lakhs), Bobili-Salur (Rs. nine lakhs), Utraitia-Sultanpur-Safarabad (Rs. ninetynine lakhs), Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill (Rs. twenty-four lakhs) and Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat (Rs. forty-four lakhs).

BATTLE OF LANGUAGES IN PAKISTAN

KARACHI, March 8 (PTI)

The Pakistan Constituency Assembly which meets here on March 14 will do so "under the shadow of the language controversy," according to the Associated Press of Pakistan. The APP added, "but it is not yet definite whether the question would be discussed on the floor of the House itself or only behind the scenes in the Assembly Muslim League party meetings."

The Pakistan Constituent Assembly has not yet taken any decision on what is going to be Pakistan's state language. During the recent weeks a fierce controversy has been raging in Pakistan on this problem..a section saying that Urdu should be adopted, while another section demanding that Bengali, along with Urdu, should be chosen.

Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman, former President of the Pakistan Muslim League has warned East Pakistan that their attempt to carry the resolution on language by "brute majority" would be fraught with dangers.

Prime Minister's Donation For Andhra Famine Relief

NEW DELHI, March 8.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru has given a donation of Rs. 25,000 from his National Food Relief Fund to Shrimathi Durga Bai, to supplement the Madras Government's food relief measures in the Ceded Districts.

The donated amount will be utilised by her for organising the necessary relief work in cooperation with Social service organisations in the State.

Shrimathi Durga Bai is leaving for Madras tomorrow for a tour of the Ceded districts.

Congress Assured Majority In Corporation

MAY SECURE 40 SEATS IN SECOND ROUND MAKING TOTAL OF 80

Modest Poll In Civic Election, Rivals Clash

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

ON A VERY CONSERVATIVE COMPUTATION, A LITTLE OVER FORTY PER CENT OF THE TOTAL ELECTORATE OF 7,00,530 EXERCISED THEIR FRANCHISE IN THE SECOND AND FINAL STAGE OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS TODAY.

Polling was brisker than on Thursday and in some areas reached a peak of fifty per cent.

The lowest poll registered was in the Kalbadevi and Mumbadevi Wards where the electorate consists mainly of businessmen who seemed to be preoccupied with the financial crisis. At Walkeshwar too, where the upper middle class mercantile community lives, the polling was the dullest.

An unique feature of today's election was that the contest was actually between Congressmen and Congressmen, more than between candidates put up by rival parties. This was heightened by the fact that at two places there were scuffles between supporters of Congress candidates standing from the same wards.

RIVALS CLASH

Internal jealousies between Congress candidates were provoked when inspite of an understanding that Congress candidates should equally share their votes, attempts were made by certain candidates to induce voters to cast all their votes in their favour. Voting for the Municipal elections is on a cumulative basis, unlike that on the General Elections, and each voter has as many votes as there are seats for the constituency.

80 SEATS ASSURED

At the end of the day's polling, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee Chief, Mr. S. K. Patil, told reporters that he was of the opinion that today's polling was between forty to forty-five per cent as compared to 38 per cent on Thursday. (This percentage has been arrived at officially.)

Mr. Patil said that out of the 59 seats for which the election was held today, he was hopeful that Congress would comfortably win 40 seats, for which they had put up 49 candidates.

On Thursday Mr. Patil had said that he expected the Congress would win 40 seats out of 54 contested by the party.

According to Mr. Patil's expectations, Congress would have 80 seats out of the 124 in the next Corporation.

Polling in the suburbs was very much brisker than in the city.

A lady candidate from the Khetwadi Constituency who is standing on the Congress ticket complained to the police this morning that she felt that workers of the other Congress candidate from the same ward were allowed to escort voters upto the booths, which privilege was denied to her supporters. The police are said to have assured her that they would look into the matter, and that no partiality would be allowed.

BLOWS EXCHANGED

The tension which started with this incident mounted as the morning advanced and by ten o'clock supporters of the lady candidate and the other Congress

(Continued on page 14)

TAX BURDENS ON PRESS REDUCED

THE HAGUE March 8.

The Dutch Government has submitted to Parliament a bill designed to aid the Press by Partially suspending import duties on newsprint and temporarily abolishing the turnover tax on advertisements. The easing of import duties would be valid for one year. This measure, together with the turnover tax suspension, would result in a loss of some 3,000,000 guilders of revenue per year, it is estimated.

The Government move follows recent protests by Dutch publishers and Newspaper proprietors that they had been unable to meet rising costs by increasing the price of newspapers and by economies. They pointed out that rotary newsprint prices had risen from the equivalent of lb 3 10s per 100 kilos on April 1, 1946 to lb. 8 on January 1, 1952.

The Government added that the proposed measure would also meet a Belgian request, within the framework of Benelux for a temporary suspension of Import Duties on newsprint.

Through Running On S.R.

MAERAS, March 8 (UPI).

Through running between Mariammankoil and Saliamangalam on the Tanjore-Nagore section of the Southern Railway was restored from 1300 hours today.

Emergency Meeting In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, March 8 (PTI): Uncertainty prevails in the Allahabad market following the general slump in the wholesale commodity prices all over India.

The absence of any wholesale market in Allahabad has created problem for the retailers here. They depend for price quotations on Bombay, Kanpur and other main commercial centres in the country.

An emergency meeting of the Bypar Mandal considered the "serious situation." The meeting adopted a resolution urging upon the U. P. merchants chambers to expedite meeting between representatives of businessmen and Government to thrash out a solution."

RESERVE BANK BLAMED

GWALIOR, March 8 (PTI):— Dr. L. C. Jain, Economic Adviser, to the Madhya Bharat Government, told PTI today that if the present steep slump in commodity markets was not checked in time, it would hit the banks.

It was surprising, he said that the Reserve Bank authorities in Bombay did not detect the unhealthy speculation going on in that city, which is the commercial barometer of the country, and warn Government in time of the impending debacle.

Dr. Jain said the slump should have been foreseen when the Central Government could have been forewarned, if they had a body of expert advisers constantly studying the economic situation in the country. He stressed the need for having a national economic laboratory on the lines of the physical, chemical and metallurgical laboratories, on which crores of rupees are being spent. Such an economic laboratory would cost only a few lakhs of rupees, he said, adding that the investment was more than worthwhile.

BRAINS FROM LIVE MONKEYS FOR BANQUET

SPCA To Investigate

SINGAPORE, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has asked Singapore SPCA to investigate a press report that there had been some banquets in the city where "brains from live monkeys" were served.

The report alleged that the banquet was given by a Chinese millionaire to selected friends and described the "details of the dish". Local Chinese restaurants declared they had no knowledge of it.

Surat Civic Elections

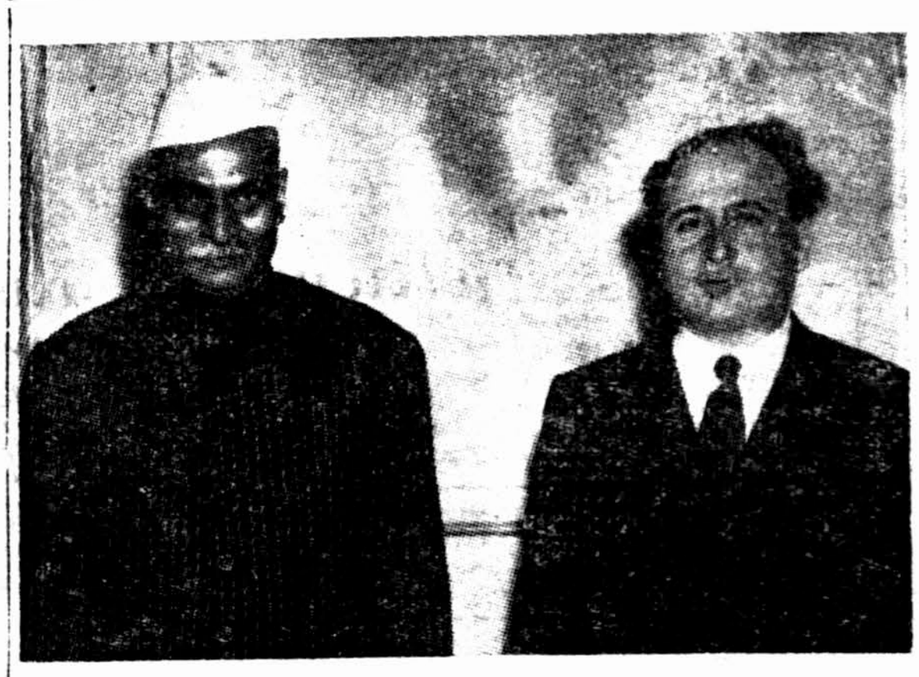
SURAT, March 8.

Five of the 13 wards in Surat town went to the polls today to elect 15 representatives to the 50-member Surat Municipal Board.

There are 14 Congress and 11 independent candidates in the field including one independent Muslim candidate contesting a seat left vacant by the Congress.

With 35 seats uncontested there will be no election in eight wards. Thirty two of the 35 seats have been won by the Congress and three by independent Muslims contesting seats left vacant by the Congress.

Emissary From Israel



Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Israel, photographed with the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, when he called on him at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

Nirmalkumar Charged With Attempted Murder Of Wife

RAJKUMARI-FILM STAR LOVE TANGLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RAJKOT, Saturday.

THE Saurashtra police have filed a complaint against Prince Nirmal Kumar on a charge of attempted murder of his wife, under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code.

This is the sensation sequel to the raid and search of his palace for the third time. During this search some white substance suspected to be a poison meant for his wife is alleged to have been found and seized by the police.

Ninadevi alias Chouladevi is the second wife of Prince Nirmal Kumar. His first wife dies soon after their marriage.

It may be mentioned that Prince Nirmal Kumar has been arrested by the police for being allegedly involved in various dacoities in Saurashtra. He has been under remand for more than a month now and his last remand application named his connection with yet another dacoity, namely the one at Chorvadala.

While Saurashtra is exercised about these ugly political developments, news has broken out of the romantic story of the wife of a Rajkumar, who is seeking divorce from her princely husband because she has developed a liking for a film star renowned for his playback singing. It is said that she will obtain a divorce from her princely husband and marry the film star.

Bamangwato Delegation For London

CAPETOWN, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): Eleven delegates of the Bamangwato tribe appointed to interview Lord Ismay, Secretary of State for Commonwealth relations, will sail from Capetown on March 25 in the liner Patria, according to the tribe's legal adviser, Mr. Percy Fraenkel.

Their object is to discuss with Lord Ismay the decision to allow Tshekedi Khama back to the Bamangwato reserve in the Bechuanaland protectorate, as a private individual and to protest against the readmission to the tribe last Friday of Raseb Tshekedi's chief lieutenant, and 12 followers.

Madras & Kerala Ministries Problem Still Undecided

NEHRU WILL ISSUE DIRECTIVE AFTER TALKS TODAY

NEW DELHI, March 8 (PTI).

The Congress President Mr. Nehru will hold series of talks tomorrow with leaders of various State Congress parties now in Delhi in connection with the formation of ministries in the states.

Mr. A. J John, leader of the Travancore-Cochin Assembly Congress Party along with three other Congress leaders from the state will meet Mr. Nehru in the morning. The three other leaders include Mr. P. Govinda Menon and Mr T. M. Verghese. The Kerala leaders have been summoned to Delhi by the Congress President for consultation in connection with the composition of the proposed ministry.

Mr. Kamaraja Nadar, and Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi, Presidents of the Tamilnad and Andhra Congress Committees respectively will meet Mr. Nehru later for discussion of the Madras situation. The selection of the leader of the Congress Party in the State is said to be presenting at present a difficult problem to the Congress High Command.

SETTLEMENT FROM WITHIN

Bihar Chief Minister, Mr. Srikrishna Sinha and the Finance Minister Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha who are rival candidates for leadership of the party in the state are meeting Mr Nehru in the afternoon. The Congress High Command expects "settlement of the issue from within" before Bihar leaders actually see Mr. Nehru tomorrow.

Leaders from PEPSU, and Vindhya Pradesh are also expected to meet the Congress President. The selection of the personnel of the Ministry is expected to form the principal subject of discussion.

WORKING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

The Congress President, Mr. Nehru, himself will issue, if necessary, a directive to the Madras Congress Assembly Party in regard to the attitude the party should adopt towards the question of formation of a Ministry and *election of a party leader, after taking into account the latest developments in that State, according to Mr. Lalbahadur Shastri, General Secretary of the Congress.*

The Congress Working Committee was to have considered the Madras question today but it did not discuss the matter in the absence of the Chief Minister, Mr. Kumaraswami Raja, who could not come to Delhi in response to Mr. Nehru's advice.

The Congress Working Committee which concluded its two-day sitting today discussed the general outline of some resolutions that are to be placed before the AICC session. The resolutions cover three principal subjects, namely, amendment to the Congress constitution, Congress Party's attitude towards communal organisation and "casteism" and definite programme for Congress Committees and Congress workers. The resolution will be drafted by Mr.

(Continued on page 14)

Lady Is Injured As Three Cars Collide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A serious accident took place today at about 5-30 p.m. at Annie Beasant Road Worli, when three motor cars collided into one-another.

One of the car overturned and a European lady who was sitting by the side of her husband who was driving, was injured. Two other passengers in the same car escaped with light injuries.

The accident took place in front of Glaxo Laboratories. It is stated that the cars involved in the accident were coming from opposit direction. The third vehicle was a taxi.

The injured lady whose name is Mrs. Peterson has been admitted in the Northcote Nursing Home at Appolo Bunder.

Congress Assured Majority In Corporation

(Continued from page 13)

nominee came to blows, while they were endeavouring to divert a group of voters into supporting their respective candidates. This happened at the polling booth at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road.

A similar minor skirmish between the two candidates occurred at Walkeshwar.

Nineteen arrests were effected by noon today by the police at Nagpada when a batch of workers of a candidate are said to have caused obstruction to voters who wanted to go into the booth to exercise their franchise in favour of a certain candidate.

There was yet another clash between supporters of two candidates in front of the booth at Azad Maidan. But for these few untoward incidents polling elsewhere was peaceful.

TURKISH PRESSMEN'S PRAISE

Members of the Turkish Press Delegation toured the city and visited polling booths at different centres. At the Azad Maidan booth a spokesman of the Delegation, who was given a ballot paper as a token of the Delegation's visit to the booth, told reporters that he was very much impressed by the fair and peaceful manner in which the elections were being conducted. He had a high word of praise for the behaviour of the electorate. . He said that the delegation would be able to convey to the Turkish people their impressions about the civic elections in Bombay. He was happy that the elections coincided with their visit, and gave them a chance to have a ringside view.

PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED

Over a dozen persons were taken into custody for taking out a procession at Mahim this afternoon.

The strangest incident reported today was the arrest of a male voter who is said to have gone to the polling booth at Nagpada clad in a burkha. But the gait of the voter betrayed him. On investigation this impersonator was marked off to the police station.

The polling booth at Oval, meant for Fort voters, recorded at the end of the day a total poll of 35 per cent. Here the day started with a mild clash between the volunteers of the Congress and the Socialist candidates. The police promptly intervened and, thus prevented the situation from taking an ugly turn.

There were three candidates in this Ward for two seats. They were Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, Congress, Mr. Y. B. Kunder, Socialist, and Mr. Jehangir Daruwalla, Independent. Mr. Daruwalla had fairly good support from the Parsi voters. Mr. Gordhandas Morarji, another Congress candidate from this Ward having withdrawn from the contest, Mr. Gaitonde got almost the unanimous support of all the Congress-minded voters, and his position therefore appeared strong at the end of the day. Mr. Kunder also seemed to get good support from the Socialist voters. Almost all the three candidates seemed to run almost neck and neck with each other, and it is difficult to say which of the three will be actually thrown out.

MODERATE ACTIVITY

The polling booth at the Azad Maidan for the Markets Ward showed moderate activity before noon, which however tapered off in the afternoon. The Ward was divided into two parts, another booth having been set up at Tambakantha. At close, about 25 per cent of the total electorate were recorded to have exercised their franchise.

The four candidates who contested for three seats in this Ward were Mr. Mohanlal Deepchand Choksy, Congress, Mr. R. S. Panday, Congress, Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai, Congress, and Mr. N. B Vakharia, Socialist. The Congress candidates seemed to be well placed for victory.

Polling for the Panswadi took place at two booths, ne at Chandanwadi and another at Jitekarwadi. Here also, the total number of votes cast during the day were not more than 25 per cent of the total electorate of the Ward. The three candidates for two seats allotted to this ward were Mr D. D. Devrukhkar, Congress, Mr Chandulal Shah, Congress Mr S. D. Palekar, Socialist.

FLEET OF CARS

At Byculla (East) Ward polling gained momentum in the afternoon where about 40 per cent of the electorate cast their votes Over 13,000 went to the polls, out of a total electorate of 30,148 Canvassing was brisk outside the hundred yard limit and a fleet of cars carried voters to and from the Station.

Polling at Sewri and Lalbaug constituencies — predominantly labour — was satisfactory and a large number of mill employees turned up to choose their representatives to the Corporation Over 25 per cent of the voters in the Prabhadevi ward voted by the evening when the booths were closed. Lovegrove, where a majority of people belong to the working class, polling was poor before noon, when only ten per cent of the total electorate had voted, improved in the afternoon when larger numbers of citizens came to the booths.

BLIND WOMAN'S ZEAL

At the Delisle Road Ward polling was peaceful and a seventy-year-old blind woman was one of the many who came to cast their vote.

Sion which has the largest number of voters, saw two Congress candidates, one Socialist and one Scheduled Caste Federation vying for the two seats to the Corporation.

Police arrested about nineteen men near the Suklaji street booth at Kamatipura on a charge of causing obstruction. Polling here too was otherwise peaceful.

At Khetwadi an untoward incident occurred when the supporters of two Congress candidates clashed near the booth at Vanita Vishram because both were attempting to win support for their respective candidates.

Police intervened and broke up the fight. A large number of women turned up to exercise their franchise.

Voters in the Mazagon ward, who showed apathy in the morning when not more than four hundred out of a total of 26,900 had cast their votes, came in larger numbers towards the latter part of the day.

21 FIGHT FOR ONE SEAT

Kurla Ward voters showed a steady interest from the very start and large number of Sindhis, recently settled in the area exercised their franchise. Next to Sion, Kurla has the largest number of voters, and 21 contestants are trying to secure a seat in the Corporation.

At Ghatkopar and Chembur voting speeded up in the afternoon, although it was dull in the morning.

Kalbadevi, Mumbadevi and Walkeshwar was slak. This was due to the pre-occupation of the businessmen residing in the area with the current commercial trends.

Contrary to the situation prevailing in this areas, Mandvi and the suburbs saw the highest rate of polling, and 45 to 50 per cent of the electorate voted.

Long queues formed at the booth on the park at Mahim causeway where the voting was held.

A sixty year old crippled beggar women stepped into the polling station to cast her vote. She was assisted by the presiding officer in entering the booth.

A Socialist Party van which was on its way to pick up some voters at Marol dashed against a lamp post this afternoon.

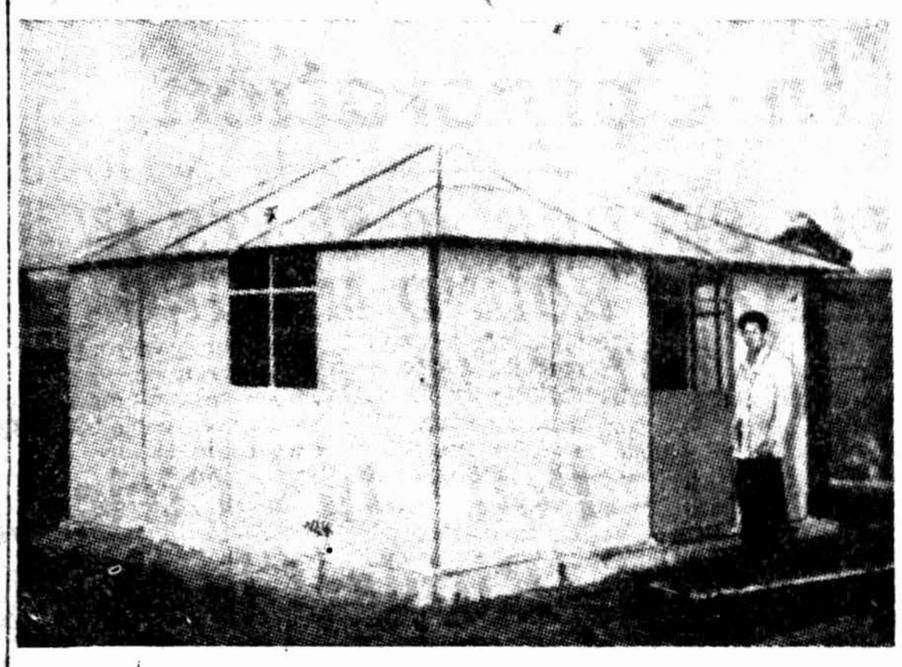
The driver sustained injuries.

Shooting Affrays In Canal Zone

ISMAILA, March 8: British troops wounded five Egyptians in three shooting affrays in the Canal Zone during the past twentyfour hours. British military headquarters stated today

Twelve Egyptians who tried to break into Tel el Kebir ordnance deport were fired on by British guards All escaped, but one was claimed to have been hit.

WORLD'S FIRST ATOMIC HOUSE



After working for two years engineers of the United States in the TANGIER area—have succeeel ed in completing the World's First Anti-Atomic house. The ho use is for United States Army troops stationed in North Africa —and it is estimated that completed constructions would be lit tle dearer than a tent. It is made from 16 panels on a ground meta llic chassis. This skeleton is covered with a vegetable fibre subs tance and some colonial agglomerate—with a specially prepare d cement. The construction is WATER-TIGHT; AIR-TIGHT; S TEAM-TIGHT; incombustible and is proof against heat and sound. It will not burst or crack against the heaviest de flagration. The experts claim that it is the best screen against atomic radiation. The total weight of the construction is 1,3 00 Kgs., and the whole house can be mounted and dismounted by two-men in three hours.

ATTRIBUTES OF NATIONAL CULTURE

Rajpramukh Of Mysore Pays Tribute To Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Rajpramukh of Mysore, Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, presiding over the silver jubilee celebrations of the Mysore Association of Bombay, here today called for mutual understanding and tolerance between various sections of people in the country.

He described the city of Bombay as a "cross section of the entire society" and said it was a meeting place for different local cultures, every one of which strived to live harmoniously with the others. "This increases understanding of our neighbours, and from understanding comes tolerance and even mutual appreciation which is so necessary in a vast country like ours.

A national culture, if it is to flourish, should be a constellation of cultures, the constituents of which, benefitting each other, benefit the whole."

The Rajpramukh paid a tribute to the work done by the Association and said in one sense the Association was the unofficial ambassador of Mysore. Very often, he added, outsiders were likely to judge a whole state or a people by what a few individuals said and did. "For one thing, this ambassador, collectively speaking, operates mainly on a cultural level, and what is more important, it brings out the best in conduct and endeavour from individual members."

CULTURAL LINKS

The Rajpramukh expressed the hope that the Association would promote amity and concord not only between Mysoreans in Bombay and Mysoreans outside Bombay, but between Mysoreans and non-Mysoreans as well."

Earlier, Mr. J. N. Iyer, President of Mysore Association in an address of welcome assured the Rajpramukh that the Association would strive to the best of its abilities to maintain the honour and prestige of Mysore and its people.

The address enclosed in a beautiful, silver casket was presented to the Rajpramukh.

Messages were received from Messrs. Mavlankar, Diwakar, M. Visweswarayya and many others. In his reply, the Rajpramukh referred to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Visweswarayya due to indisposition and hoped that he would be soon restored to normal health.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET CLOSED

NEW YORK, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): New York Cotton market was closed today.

MADRAS MINISTRY

(Continued from page 13)

Nehru in the light of the Committee's discussion.

At today's meeting of the Working Committee certain suggestions in regard to amendments to the Congress constitution were made and the Congress President will incorporate those suggestions in the form of a resolution. It will not take it is stated the shape of amendments to the constitution. The suggestions relate to reorganisation of "intermediate congress committees" on the basis of Assembly Electoral Constituencies, and Association of elected members of assemblies and members of Parliament with district and Provincial Congress Committees. The question of reduction of membership fee of the Party from Rupee one to Annas eight or annas four will also come up before the A.I.C.C.

NEHRU WILL DRAFT

Mr. Shastri indicated that the president was drafting a general resolution on the political situation arising out of the general election and Congress attitude towards communalism and communal organisation. The resolution is expected to follow the general line of policy outlined in the recent circular by Mr. Nehru to the 4,000 Congress constestants in the general elections.

Asked if Mr. Nehru would continue to remain as Congress President after the meeting of the A.I.C.C., Mr. Shastri said: "There is no talk at present of election to Congress presidentship."

The next meeting of the Working Committee will be held at Calcutta at 4 p.m. on March 21 on the following day, the A.I.C.C will meet there at 3 p.m.

NOMINEES FOR COUNCIL OF STATE

The Congress Central election committee concluded its three-day deliberations here after finalising the list of 137 Congress candidates for election to the Council of States A few of the candidates are, however, still to be selected. The final list is expected to be released in a day or two.

Three Central Ministers, Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Mr. C. C. Biswas and Mr. R. R. Diwakar, are being nominated to contest from Madras, West Bengal and Bombay Respectively.

The lists include about a dozen women candidates.

Prominent among the members selected today are: Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. K Rama Rao, Mr. V. M. Obaidullah, Mrs Mona Hensman, Mr Sambu Prasad, Mr. Sadanand Hedge and Mr. C. P. Subbiah (Madras), Mr. Nausher Ali, Mr. Suresh Chandra Mazumdar, Rajpat Singh Dugal, Smt. Maya Devi Chettri (West Bengal) Capt. Awadesh Prathap Singh, and Mr. Banarsidas Chaturvedi (Vindhya Pradesh), Mr. S China Reddi and Dr. T. S. Murthy (Hyderabad), Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Messrs. Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha, Braj Kishor Prasad Sinha, Jafar Imam, Mazar Imam (Bihar), and Raizada Hansraj and Dr. Anup Singh (Punjab)

Among the prominent members selected from Uttar Pradesh are Dr. Zakir Hussain, Nawab of Chattari, Begum Aizaz Rasool, Babu Gopinath Singh and Kewal Ram Bhatia, former Parliamentary Secretary of Dr. Khan Sahib's Ministry in the North-West Frontier Province.

The list of Madhya Pradesh includes Dr. Mrs. Sita Parmanand, Dr. Raghuvira, Mr. Bhanu Prasad Singh (tribal), Dr. W. S. Barlingai and R. M. Deshmukh.

Atomic Heat Will Drive Ships & Subs

LONDON, March 8.

A spokesman of the British Ministry of Supply said here today that work would probably start this year on the first Prototype Fast Reactor atomic pile of the kind that could be used to drive submarines or ships. The pile would cost 750,000 sterling and take about an year to build.

While work had been going on design studies for a long time, the spokesman said, the actual directive for starting work would depend on financial considerations.

The scientists were read to begin. The most efficient reactor for the purpose on which the research was being made would be the "fast" reactor, the spokesman said.

This would give more heat and occupy less space.

It was likely that the prototype would be built at Harwell, Britain's atom research station.

33 Million Dollars For India

WASHINGTON, March 8.

The United States Mutual Security Agency has made a new allocation of 33 million dollars to India for the purchase of wheat and bread grains.

Officilas said today the allocation was made out of 190 million dollars food grain loan to India approved by the United States Congress last year. Funds from this loan are allocated periodically as need arises.

Pope Calls A Crusade

VATICAN CITY, March 8 PTI-Reuter): Pope Pius XII today outlined a plan for the city of Rome to take the lead in "a crusade to save the world from ruin" and to transform it "from savage to human and from human to divine."

Siamese Troops Alerted

BANGKOK, March 8 (UPI-AFP).

The Siamese Government today alerted the artillery corps in Chingmai area of northern Siam to be ready to defend the border in case of emergency. The situation in the north of the country was regarded as "very tense" because Chinese Nationalist troops were reported concentrating in Maungsart region close to Siamese frontier

Marriage Is No End In Itself

AMRIT KAUR ASKS WOMEN TO DO SOCIAL WORK

AMRITSAR, March 8 (PTI): Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, said here today that no country could progress in the real sense of the term if the calibre of the mothers of the race was not "up to the mark."

Addressing the Convocation of the Government College for Women, she said the large number of women that participated in the recent elections showed that the women of India, even in the rural areas, were awake and alive and anxious to assume their responsibility and improve themselves.

"Perhaps no country has given to the world such high ideals of womanhood as India." But centuries of harsh treatment had made women of India victims of superstition and ignorance."From this well of darkness, we have to rescue them," Rajkumari said.

The Health Minister said that in order to take their place shoulder to shoulder with men, the women of India should not only have the same standards of education, but "our education must give our girls more self confidence and more independence of mind."

She appealed to the educated girls to give at least three years of service to the country as teachers, nurses or doctors before marriage. "It would give us an unceasing flow of servants who are of vital importance to our progress today." As marriage was no an end in itself, she said, there was no reason why women should not take part time work even after marriage.

If the educated girls of the cities knew the distress in the villages, they would be inspired to make sacrifices to alleviate that distress. "We have almost got into the habit of putting the blame for all our woes on the lack of money. My experience tells me that it is not money that is so much needed for the reform and progress as the will to do and workers," she added.

BUILDING OF JAPAN'S WAR POTENTIAL

Yoshida's Suggestion Criticised

TOKYO, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): A storm of criticism blew up in Tokyo over the suggestion Prime Minister Yoshida is said to have made in the Budget Committee of Diet on Thursday that the building up of war potential was not breach of constitution.

His own Liberal Party was reported to have decided he should withdraw the statement in the House but yesterday's scheduled session was postponed.

Opposition parties has issued a joint statement demanding elaboration of the reported suggestion.

CEYLON PREMIER VISITS INDIAN PAVILION

COLOMBO, March 8 (PTI): The Prime Minister of Ceylon visited the Indian pavilion at the Colombo exhibition and was shown around all the stalls where he remained for about one and half hours.

He was entertained to tea at the tea stall run by the Central Tea Board, India.

He was given Indian sweets which he very much appreciated. He also visited the textile section.

Mrs. Senanayake very much liked Indian hand bags. She was presented with a bag made of silver beads.

More Land Reclaimed

HYDERABAD (Dn.) March 8 (PTI): About 3,000 acres of land were reclaimed during the last month in the three Districts of Parbhani, Nanded and Raichur it was officially stated here today.

Since November last over 7,700 acres have been brought under plough, it was stated.

TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES

Chinai Criticises Increase

BOMBAY, Friday: Mr. Panalal M. Chinai, President of the Western India Automobile Association in Bombay, said here in a statement that the increase in motor vehicle taxes in the State "is a short sighted and retrograde measure and the consequence will be the proverbial killing of the goose that lays the golden eggs."

Mr. Chinai added, "the burden of tax on motor vehicles has been steadily rising during the past few years and a stage has now been reached when, instead of an increase, what is actually required is, a substantial relief so that motor transport and road development might proceed apace on healthy and progressive lines."

Kothari's Plea To Government

MADRAS, March 8 (PTI): Mr. C. M. Kothari, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, today attributed the present steep fall in prices to the general disinflationary effects of the large revenue surpluses realised during the last year, the unfavourable balance of trade, and the withdrawal of a substantial volume of purchasing power from the public by the sale of imported wheat.

"Unless the credit mechanism in the country is elastic enough to maintain the volume of transactions in the course of the busy season, sharp breaks in prices and consequent loss of confidence would become a perennial feature," he said.

Mr. Kothari therefore urged the Government to take suitable measures promptly so that the fabric of confidence might not be shattered.

Mr. Kothari said: "the recent fall in prices has led many people to believe that it augurs a new era of lower prices and that as such it is a welcome development. It is true that a readjustment of prices at a lower level may be desirable in our country. The recent marking down of values both in commodity as well as stock exchanges, however, is a situation which needs prompt action on the part of Government if the precipitate fall is not to be converted into an unmitigated debacle.

"It must be remembered that this slump in prices is not due to any excessive production of the commodities affected. Even now, the production for internal and external demand of many of the commodities is short and the slump, therefore, cannot be explained in terms of demand and supply. If anything, this sharp fall in prices is bound to affect the future trend of production.

NEW CHEMICAL PLANT

WILMINGTON, (PTI-Reuter): Plans to build an 8,000,000 dollar (£2,857,000) plant for the production of phenol, para-cresol and aceton by a new process, developed in Britain.

Phenol and para-cresol are the sources of many industrial important products—synthetic resins, disinfectants, dyes and pharmaceuticals. Acetone is an important industrial solvent and chemical intermediate.

Pakistan Wants To Produce More Cotton

KARACHI, March 8 (PTI): The Pakistan Central Cotton Committee has laid "great stress" on planned production of a target of two million bales of cotton through increasing yield per acre, better agricultural practices, development of high yielding varities, supply of pure seed to cultivators, protection of the crop from pests and diseases, and establishment of efficient extension services in the country".

Respect For The Individual

BASIS FOR PEACEABLE RELATIONSHIP

LONDON, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Managing Editor of Hindustan Times said yesterday in a television programme broadcast from London that "India believes that the only peaceable basis of human relationship is love and respect for the individual."

Mr Devadas Gandhi's speech was recorded in India as part of a series, that the British Broadcasting Corporation has been putting through in its television programme on "Power in relation to the world situation."

Mr. Devadas Gandhi said that the word power now had an ugly connotation. Outside the limited circle of those who wielded power or planned and conspired to acquire more and more of it, the common man despised it. His lot had become miserable as a consequence of the race for power. With the best of intentions the world's statemen had failed to rescue civilisation from a near approach to the anti-climax of a barbaric state.

Mr. Gandhi added :" As a layman struggling within himself like any one else to diagnose the world malady I see clearly the ruins of the dictum " an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth "India realises this and believes that the only peaceable basis of human relationshins is love and respect for the individual.

Constellation To Take Nizam To Delhi Conference

BOMBAY, March 8, (PTI): An Air India International Constellation has been specially chartered by the Nizam of Hyderabad, to carry him to New Delhi for the conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs scheduled to commence on March 14.

The aircraft will leave Santa Cruz airport on March 13 for Hyderabad.

The Constellation is pressurised to suit the Nizam's health.

Medical advisers to the Nizam had recently certified that he was fit to undertake an air trip after he had made a 'test' air flight over Hyderabad City.

UNIFORMITY IN CAR MANUFACTURE

European Move

AMSTERDAM, March 8 (PTI)-Reuter): Car-makers of eight European nations have agreed in a conference here to aim at uniformity of construction as a safety measure.

Britain, France, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Belgium and West Germany were represented at the conference, of which French Baron Petiet was President.

SHOPS IN VILLAGES ASKED TO COMBINE

Keeping Check On Malayan Traders

ALOR STAR (Medah), March 8 (PTI): Two hundred shops in five villages around here have been told to combine into sizeable kongsis (syndicates) or close business.

The order came under Malaya's emergency regulations, in order to keep better check on movement of food and essential commodities and prevent their falling in the hands of bandits.

Malayan Authorities keep a close watch on channels from which bandits in jungles are alleged to derive their supplies and tradesmen in foodstuffs have been alerted against improper distribution of the commodities.

LIFE POSSIBLE ON HOT PLANETS

Russian's View

MOSCOW, March 8 (PTI): Russian astronomer G. A. Tikhov believes that life is possible on a hot planet like Venus, as well as on Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, according to the newspaper Leningrad Pravda.

Professor Tikhov, noted for his views about the existence of blue-coloured plants on the cold planet of Mars, developed his new idea from studying the adaptability of the earth's plant life.

He carries out his studies at the "world's only astro-botanical garden" at Alma Ata, in the Soviet Union's mountainous Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan, where he has an observatory.

He said he had established that plants have a high capacity for the self-radiation of infra-red and red rays, thus protecting themselves from injury from excess heat.

Such plants were coloured yellow or red, and he said a red water plant actually existed in hot springs in the Pamir Mountains, near the Indian border, where the temperature was over 70 degrees centigrade (158 degrees fahrenheit).

Professor Tikhov said that since life was highly adapatable to environment it was possible that micro-organisms existed on the giant planets.

NAMING NWFP AS PAKHTOONISTAN

Proposal Rejected

PESHAWAR, March 8 (PTI): The NWFP Legislative Assembly yesterday rejected a proposal that the NWFP be named Pakhtoonistan.

Only one member voted in favour of the proposal.

Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Chief Minister, said that the people of the province hated the word "Pakhtoonistan" as it was a demand advanced by the ruling clique of Agfhanistan "who are dancing to the tune of Hindu imperialism."

He said that those who spoke of Pakhtoonistan were enemies of the state and were disloyal and wanted to create disruption.

SALE OF LOOT TAKEN BY JAPAN

9 Countries To Benefit

WASHINGTON, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): The State Department announced yesterday that nine countries will share the three and a half million dollars obtained from the sale of loot taken by the Japanese during the war. The countries are: India, Pakistan, Australia, Burma, China, France, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Britain.

'QUAKE SHOCK IN SEA OF JAPAN RECORDED

BOMBAY, Saturday: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with the epicentre near latitude 38 1/2 degrees north and longitude 136 degrees in the Sea of Japan about 4,010 miles from Bombay was recorded by the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 13.13 hours I.S.T. on March 7

CHANGES IN PAKISTAN TAXATION POLICY

"Reasonable Suggestions" Ta Be Considered

KARACHI, March 8 (PTI): The Pakistan Prime Minister, Khwaja Nazimuddin, has assured industrialists that the Pakistan Government was willing and was prepared to consider "reasonable suggestions" regarding changes in its taxation policy with a view to encouraging investment of savings in the industry.

The Prime Minister gave this assurance while laying the foundation stone of a textile mill colony in Multan yesterday.

MALAN'S POLICY IS DANGEROUS

One More Protest From Africa

LONDON, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Reverend Michael Scott disclosed here today that the new Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and seven of his colleagues in the Convention Peoples Party, have sent a petition to the United Nations expressing apprehension at the South African Government's policy in South-West African Mandated territory.

Rev Scott, Anglican Missionary, who has been a major champion of the people of South-West Africa said he had received a copy of the petition from Accra.

The petition expresses the convention peoples partys "increasing apprehension at the defiance by the Union of South Africa of the United Nations Charter and the five resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject of the future of the Mandated territory of Southwest Africa and its inhabitants."

In a covering letter to Mr. Scott, the acting General Secretary of the Convention Peoples Party Mr. K. A. Afriyie, said: "Your efforts to establish peace, goodwill and racial equality among the nations of the world are much appreciated by the Negro peoples of Africa and the coloured race as a whole."

"We assure you that you have our support in all your undertakings," the letter said.

Ready To Face Court Verdict

MALAN'S HINT OF COUNTER ACTION

REDELINGHUY (Western Province), March 8 (PTI-Reuter): The South African Prime Minister, Dr. Daniel Malan said today that a "serious position" would be created if the Supreme Court's Appellate Division should decide against the Government in the representation of coloured voters case.

Parliament would probably be sitting when the Court gaves its decision and he would be ready to make a statement on the Government's intentions if it were adverse, Dr. Malan told a public meeting here.

The Appellate Division of February 26, reserved its decision in the case in which four cape coloured voters of western province sought the invalidation of the Government's Separate Representation of Voters act.

The Act, part of the South African Government's programme of Apartheid, took coloured voters of Cape Province from the common voters roll and placed them on a separate roll.

The Act provides that the coloured voters instead of voting for any candidate in their constituencies may in future vote only for selected European candidates who will represent them.

MALAN DENOUNCES JAMES GRIFFITHS

PIQUETBERG, (Cape Province), March 8 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Dr. Malan has denounced former Labour Colonial Secretary James Griffith's speech in the British House of Commons on Tuesday, saying it was "complete distortion of facts by a man who knows nothing about South Africa.

Mr. Griffiths was reported to have said in the debate on future of Rhodesia and Nyasaland that "apartheid policy is casting sinister shadow over Africa"

Dr. Malan addressing a National Party meeting in his own constituency, said yesterday that if the kind of attacks made by Mr Griffiths continued, then not only Afrikaners but also English-speaking South Africans would say that Britain and Commonwealth were no longer any good for South Africa.

"We are free at any time to become a Republic", he declared.

PARIS, March 8 (UPI-AFP): Chief Editor of former Royalist paper "L Action Francaise" Charles Maurrah was yesterday granted amnesty for health reasons

Treat Forest Tribes As Equal Citizens

NAIK-NIMBALKAR'S APPEAL

Need For Co-operative Societies Stressed

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

"FOREST LABOURERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOULD SERVE AS AIDS TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE FOREST FOLKS", OBSERVED MR. M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR, MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION, INAUGURATING THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF THE FOREST LABOURERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, AT NARSINHPUR, IN BELGAUM DISTRICT, TODAY

"There can be no doubt", he said, "that these societies are so many centres in the forest areas working for the all-round advancement of the forest folks.

Mr. Naik Nimbalkar said: I have before me an outline of a programme for the organisation of these societies over the whole of the forest area of this State, as framed by the Committee for Planning and Development of these Societies. This document is now before the Government. It is not for me here to anticipate the decisions of the Government thereon. But I must compliment the Committee on the thought and labour the Committee has given to this subject. I must say that the progress contemplated under this scheme within the course of the next 15 years has been framed realistically and it should be possible to achieve the targets. At the end of this period, there would be 550 societies working in 550 centres spread over the forest area of the State. The principle underlying the scheme is one of decentralisation meaning thereby that each society will have a membership of between 100 and 125 and a territorial limit of what is called a Felling Series, the lowest jungle unit under the Working Plans of the Forest Department. All work in this unit whether of exploitation of the coupe, or thinning or regeneration from year to year will be given to the particular society in that unit. Thus the members of that society will, as far as possible, continue to get full employment during the working season of about seven months, from year to year.

NEED FOR FINANCE

One of the difficulties in the implementation of the programme referred to by the Planning Committee is about the requisite finance. This problem of finance will have to be tackled in co-operation with the Provincial Co-operative Bank and the other central financing agencies and Government will no doubt give careful consideration to the question. For on the solution of this problem will depend the implementation of the Scheme. The societies must also co-operate in this task. The societies should try and accumulate their profits year by year so that they will, in the course of a few years, become self-supporting.

I am aware that under the new formula for fixing the price of the coupes to be allotted to the societies there is not much chance of the societies making huge profits or losses as under the old system. But that should not come in the way of the steady expansion of the movement. The objective underlying the movement is the progressive substitution of the co-operatives of the forest workers in place of the present middleman contractor. This cannot be achieved unless the members of these co-operatives get a fair return for their labour. At the same time, the Government also must get a fair price for its coupes. The formula of reprice lately devised is an attempt to bring about this happy result. Let me make it clear that when Government has decided to change the basis of forest revenue from auctions to highest tenderers, to one of negotiated price and sharing of profits and losses above a certain margin and under certain circumstances, the Government's desire is that those jungle folks, bulk of whom are Adivasis, who were an exploited section of our society till a few years back, should get a fair return for their labour. The formula I understand is being further examined by a Committee. This Conference will be considering this formula. Its recommendation in this regard will, I am sure, be duly considered by the Committee and the Government.

SOCIAL WORKERS WANTED

The chief factor in the proper implementation of the plan is the availability of social workers of the right type. The workers must be inspired by a spirit of service and must be ready to devote their whole life to the cause of the jungle folks. The workers must be a high moral and intellectual calibre. They should also have proper training for the responsibilities entrusted to them. The obtaining of such workers in required number is a test for the sponsoring bodies. Because of the utter backwardness of our brethren the Advasis and the other forest folks, the help of certain social service institutions has been sought and obtained. The credit of the progress of these co-operatives goes to them. At the same time, the responsibilities of these institutions in the matter of providing sufficient social workers for further progress have also increased. I am sure you who represent the sponsoring organisations will give your serious thought to this subject and devise a scheme under which you will continue to furnish the services of such social workers for the implementation of the programme according to the Schedule.

One chief thing you must not forget is that you have slowly to get such workers out of the forest folks. I understand that a good beginning has been made in this direction in many of the societies and I hope in a short time the whole responsibility of running the societies and conducting all the jungle operations including the commercial ones will be taken up by them.

Another equally important point is that the intellectual level of the ordinary and executive members has to be raised. Systematic attempts have to be constantly made by the social workers to achieve this. The members must no longer remain mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. From the point of view of efficient and intelligent working such raising of their level is absolutely necessary. But we have before us a higher goal than mere running of these societies.

EQUAL CITIZENS

We cannot forget that these forest folks are equal citizens of free India. They have got a part to play in the rebuilding of our nation. The Adivasis have been given special privileges under our Constitution. They have obtained representation in Union and State Legislatures in proportion to their population. They will thus have a hand in the administration of the country. These societies should serve as aids to their development and advancement. This should be the ideological background of these societies.

INDIAN ATTITUDE TO NEPAL

Nehru's Statement Welcomed

KHATMANDU, March 8 (PTI): "Awaz", the only daily in the Nepal capital has welcomed India's respect for the sovereignty of Nepal.

In an editorial comment on the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Nehru's statement that India had taken particular care not to interfere in Nepal's affairs, the daily wrote." We, Nepalese, are glad at this friendly reiteration. We are thankful to India for her offer to help us in our development and security.

"It is impossible to sever cultural and geographical ties between the two countries. Our friendship can be imperilled only if India interferes. Only a humiliated Nepal can be unfriendly and we are happy such circumstances do not exist" wrote the paper.

India was democratically more advanced than Nepal and that was why political leaders like Mr. B. P. Koirala and Mr. Lanka Prasad (Praja Parishad and United Front leader) sought the guidance of Mr. Nehru.

"This abundantly proves that Indo-Nepalese Co-operation is necessary. Any talk that Indians were leaving Nepal from fear of anti-Indian feeling is an inspired damned lie. Nepalese people look up to India as her elder brother". the paper declared.

FREE RATION IN SCARCITY AREAS

Saurashtra Decision

RAJKOT, March 8 (PTI): The Saurashtra Government has decided to grant gratuitous relief in the shape of free rations for the present, to persons in scarcity areas, who are eligible for it under the famine relief code.

It has been further decided that this measure of relief may at the discretion of Deputy Collectors of sub-division be extended to deserving persons in semi-scarcity areas of the State.

Where Ploughs Are Better Than Tanks

TRUMAN SURVEYS FOREIGN AID PROGRAMME

WASHINGTON, March 8 (PTI-Reuter).

PRESIDENT TRUMAN in a nationwide broadcast last night on the new 7,900 million dollar foreign aid programme described India as "the largest democratic nation in all Asia."

Mr. Truman said that United States economic and technical assistance and not arms and ammunition, was the first line of defence against Communism in the backward areas of Asia, and the victories which the United States could win with a relatively small amount of this type of aid were "fantastic."

Mr. Truman added: "Since the shadow of Communist control has darkened China, India stands as the largest democratic nation in all Asia. But India is faced with the same kind of threat which overpowered the Chinese. We have a chance to help stop that threat in India. Not by sending guns and planes, but by doing just the kind of thing I've been telling you about.

"The first, essential step in India is to boost food output so that there won't be any more famines, and daily living won't be so hard for people as it is now.

TECHNICAL AID

"The Indian Government has a concrete plan to get this done. They are moving right ahead on it. And we are backing them up with technical assistance and fertilizer and supplies for irrigation projects, tube wells, and the like. Already, projects have been set up to bring Point Four help to 15,000 villagers. These projects will bring modern methods to three million farms.

They will make available on a large scale the marvellous results that have been achieved by one of our agricultural experts, Horace Holmes of Tennessee, in working with the Indian farmers. They will attack disease, illiteracy and poverty where they must be attacked, at the village grass-roots. "All these things I've been telling you about are part of the Mutual Security Programme."

BIG RESULTS

Mr. Truman gave other examples of how the American technical assistance was working.

In Indo-China, diesel engines and a technical expert had transformed the unproductive Red River rice bowl to the stage where it now supported fifteen-thousand farm families on twenty-five-thousand acres of rice.

"This project only cost us seventy-five thousand dollars," Mr. Truman added, "but the rice crop from this area will be worth million dollars. There is an example of how a little ingenuity and a small outlay of funds can produce results on a big scale."

Another example was in Turkey, where "veritable agricultural revolution is being wrought" by nine American experts. Mr. Truman said in three years Turkey had raised grain production by more than 50 per cent and had tripled cotton production.

Mr. Truman said that weapons of war could not halt Communist attempt to win hungry men to its side.

"There are parts of the world where ploughs can do a better job in maintaining stability and democracy than tanks and warplanes and machineguns," he said. "There the Communist makes his bid for power not as a conqueror, but in the guise of a friend offering and end to the torments of famine and disease.

"We know the Communist promises are false; but it would be ridiculous to go to the peoples of Asia, Africa and the Near East and say: 'Here are guns, use them to drive away the men who are promising you what you have always wanted.'

President Truman said the challenge must be met "with more appropriate means."

"I have therefore included in my message to Congress a request for some six hundred million dollars in economic and technical assistance.

"It is only a fraction of the amount I have asked for military purposes, but who can say that in the long run it may not have a greater effect?"

Charge Against Wafd Minister

CAIRO, March 8 (PTI-Reuter).

FAUD SERAG EL DIN PASHA, Egypt's Wafdist Minister of the Interior at the time of Cairo's riots on January 26 was last night indicted for "negligence."

The charge was brought against him and other Government officials soon after an official enquiry into the riots had found them "administratively responsible" and accused them of "neglect of duty."

The official report on the January 26 Cairo riots on Friday night said that Wafdist Interior Minister Fuad Serag El-Din Pasha was "responsible" for the loss of time in asking for deployment of Army troops at the right moment.

ARMY ABSOLVED

The report by Attorney-General Abdel Ghoneim Bey absolved the Army of responsibility. It said: "At 11.00 a.m. large heated demonstrators, including policemen, converged on the seat of the city and had the Army been ordered to deploy then it would have been possible to avoid the riots and disturbances which started to wreck the city shortly afterwards."

Minister of the Interior, War and Marine, Maraghy Bey, said that that King Farouk, as Supreme Commander, ordered the deployment of the Army as soon as the situation demanded and troops were deployed within 15 minutes.

Press reports said that the Attorney-General demanded the death sentence for six Egyptians charged with having set fire to Barclay's Bank. The Report said that 700 establishments were destroyed or damaged by fire.

CONCILIATORY

WASHINGTON: Egyptian Ambassador Abdul Rahim Bey on Friday called upon Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs, Burton Berry for a discussion of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.

Authoritative sources said that Rahim told Berry that Egypt expected that negotiations for a esttlement of the dispute would "resume shortly, probably next week". Rahim described his talks with Berry as "general discussions" and declined to give any specific details. But other sources reported that Rahim informed Berry of Egypt's desire to settle the dispute with England and its intention to adopt an attitude aimed at conciliation with London.

Himachal Ministry Sworn In

SIMLA, March 8, (PTI): The first popular ministry of Himachal Pradesh was sworn-in this morning.

The three man Congress Ministry is headed by Dr. Y. S. Parmar and includes Pandit Padamdev and Mr. Gauri Pershad.

The swearing-in ceremony took place in Himachal "Dham" (secretariat).

The Lieut-Governor, Major General Himmatsinhji, administered the oaths of office and Secretary to the Chief Minister and his two colleagues.

Portfolios are expected to be assigned by Monday next.

Forty-six year old Dr. Parmar, before entering politics, was District and Sessions Judge in the former State of Sirmur from 1937 to 1941. He was a Member of Parliament until recently.

Pandit Padam Dev ('48) is the President of the Himachal Pradesh Congress Committee. He was Responsible for organising Praja Mandals in most of the thirty-six princely Hill States which subsequently merged into the State of Himachal Pradesh in the beginning of 1948.

Mr. Gauri Pershad (thirty-one) is a prominent Congressman of Mandi District and was a member of the Legislative Assembly of the former Mandi State.

Obey Or Quit

LABOUR'S ULTIMATUM TO BEVAN AND LEFTISTS

LONDON, March 8 (UPA).

LABOURITE "rebel" Aneurin Bevan and his Left-Wing followers probably will be ordered on Tuesday to decide whether they would rather obey Party orders or be expelled from Labour's Parliamentary ranks.

Informed quarters said on Friday night that a resolution offering the choice of Bevan and his followers would be presented to Labourite Members of Parliament when they meet on Tuesday to discuss the Leftist faction's "revolt" against Party orders last week.

The anti-Bevan majority among Labourite Members of Parliament was expected of approve the proposed "ultimatum" to the Bevanites. Bevan's extreme Leftists represent about one-fifth of Labour Party Parliamentary membership. Their fellow members of Parliament could order their exclusion from the Labourite Parliamentary bloc. but not from the Party itself. of the Labour Party at which subordination, it was considered possible that Attlee might urge their explusion from the Party itself at its next National Convention.

NEVER SO BIG

A number of previous 'rebels' most of them Soviet sympathizers, have been expelled individually by the Labour Party since the war, but never has mass expulsion of so many members been considered.

There was some indication that Bevan himself would press for an early convention of the Lamour Party at which the party rank and file could pronounce its verdict on his dispute with Attlee on the question of rearmaments.

Attlee and the moderates control 23 of the 27 Executive Committee votes which would enable them promptly to overrule Bevan if they do not choose to accept a direct test of strength. The next regular session of the National Convention at which Bevan could challenge Attlee's leadership is scheduled for next October

No Split In Labour Ptrty

LONDON, March 8, (UPI-AFP): Bevanite member of Parliament, Mr. Richard Crossman last night declared that there was and would be no split within the Labour Party. He was speaking at a political meeting near Chesterfield.

Referring to the main point of disagreement between Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevan, Mr. Crossman stressed that Aneurin Bevan, Harold Wilson, himself and other "Bevanites" were not pacifists and none of them were opposed to rearmament.

He added, however, that what remained to be known was in which proportion national resources should be utilised in order to prepare against possible military aggression. Mr. Crossman further denied reports of a Bevanite revolt with the Labour Party or that Mr. Bevan was seeking to overthrow opposition leader Clement Attlee for personal reasons.

WEST MUST GIVE HELP TO ASIAN DEMCORACIES

Lester Pearson's Plea

NEW YORK, March 8 (PTI): Mr. Lester Pearson Canadian External Affairs Minister, said last night the west could help in the destruction of communism in Asia by encouraging and assisting the "genuinely democratic" national Governments in Asian countries.

Mr Pearson, speaking at the annual dinner of the Canadian Society of New York, said "Communism in Asia will not be destroyed by guns, though guns have been used when Communist violence and banditry has occurred. It will be destroyed by the Asians themselves when its true character is unmasked.

INDIA WILL HAVE NEW MINT

12 Lakh Coins Per 8-Hour Day

NEW DELHI, March 8 (PTI): Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, will open the Government of India's new mint at Alipore on March 19, it was learned here today.

Built at a cost of Rs. 2.2 crores, the new mint, in conjunction with the existing mint at Bombay and a smaller one at Hyderabad, is expected to enable India not only to meet her internal peacetime requirements of coins but also to take substantial foreign orders.

The new mint has a capacity of 12 lakh pieces of coins per eight-hour shift per day, and is fitted with the most modern and up-to-date types of machinery. One of its distinctive features will be production of pure nickel coins for which specialised machinery has been installed.

After it has gone into full production, the existing Calcutta mint which is nearly 125 years old will cease to function.

SINGAPORE INDIAN ASSOCIATION

SINGAPORE, March 8 (PTI): A women's wing "has been added to the Singapore Indian Association" to streamline its social and cultural activities."

Its members would help in the interpretation of Indian culture and art to Malaya's peoples, according to Mrs. E. V. Davies, one of the sponsors of the group. The Singapore Indian Association is a non-political organisation, intended to promote liaison between the city's communities.

Munshi To Tour Famine Affected Areas

MADRAS, March 8 (UPI): Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food and Agricultural Minister, Government of India arrived here this evening from Delhi on a tour of the famine-stricken areas in the State.

He is leaving for Raylaseema in Andhra where he will study the conditions for two days and on his return will visit Chingleput.

Russia's Record Peace-Time Arms Budget

LONDON, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): The two Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet met at separate sessions in the Grand Kremlin palace yesterday to discuss Russia's record peace-time arms budget, which appropriates 113,800 million rubles for defence, Moscow Radio reported.

TOP SECRETS FEARED STOLEN

FRANKFURT (Germany), March 8 (UPA): Fears were expressed by United States Army authorities on Friday night that highly-important "top secret" military information may have been stolen during the 1951 conference here of American Military Attaches from behind the "Iron Curtain".

It was disclosed that microfilm copies were made here of the controversial diary of Major-General Robert W. Grew, former Military Attache in Moscow, which allegedly urged immediate war with Russia, while he was attending a top-level intelligence conference in Frankfurt between June 6 and June 19, 1951.

POONA CIVIC ELECTIONS

Congress Gets 20 Out Of 75 Seats

POONA, March 8 (PTI): The Nagarik Sanghathana, the newly formed civic organisation by non-Congress elements, emerged as the largest single party in the Poona Municipal Corporation, when the results of the remaining seventeen seats were declared today.

The Congress which had achieved hundred per cent success in the general elections in the elections in Poona, only two months ago, could claim only twenty seats.

The final position in the 75-member Corporation is Nagarik Sanghathana 30, Congress 20, and Independents 15.

It is learnt today that nearly 54 per cent of the voters had exercised their franchise in these elections.

POSITION OF DEPUTY MINISTERS

Ruling In M. P. Assembly

NAGPUR, March 8 (PTI): In the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly today, the Speaker, Mr. Kunjilal Dube ruled out a point of order raised by Mr. Niranjan Singh (People's Party) that Deputy Ministers were occupying an office of profit and had not been exempted by the office of profit (Removal of Disqualifications) Act, 1950, and therefore, they were not entitled to sit as members of the House.

Mr. D. K. Mehta, Minister for Industry, opposing the point of order, said that Deputy Ministers had taken the oaths and formed part of the Council of Ministers.

Deputy Ministers were Ministers for the State and disqualification could not apply in their case.

Mr. V. Y. Tamakar (Peoples Party) said that so long as the Deputy Minister were not specifically included for exemption, they were not entitled to be members of the House.

The Speaker, Pandit Dubey, ruled that Deputy Ministers did not occupy an office of profit as they had not drawn any salary, remuneration or allowance from the Government. He said that as there had been no legislation fixing their salaries, he did not see any prima facie case, by which he could refer the question for the decision of the Governor in accordance with Article 192 of the Constitution.

LEGISLATION TO REMOVE COLOUR BAR

Labour Member's Plea

LONDON, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): Labour Member, Mr. James Callaghan, urged Government in the House of Commons last night to make it a legal offence to deny British subjects the righ of admission to public places of entertainment solely because of colour.

The Home Secretary Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, said he fully shared Mr. Callaghan's view on undesirability of discrimination against the coloured people "whether or not they are British subjects". But he thought that the matter was not best dealt with by legislation and should be regulated preferably by the influence of enlighttned public opinion.

Florence Nightingale Medal Award

NEW DELHI, March 8 (PTI). The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, presented Miss Dorothy Davis, chief principal matron in the army headquarters, with the Florence Nightingale medal at a function in the Rashtrapati Bhawan this morning.

The award was made in recognition of Miss Dorothy Davis's devotion and sympathy with which she tended the injured in a serious Railway accident to the Madras-Calcutta Mail at Ongole on October 4, 1946.

The Florence Nightingale medal which was founded by the International Red Cross, is the highest distinction in the nursing service.

Germany Desires Economic Contact With India

K.S. HIRLEKAR'S VIEW: VALUABLE WORK BY STUDY SOCIETY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. K. S. HIRLEKAR, who returned here yesterday after a five months' tour of Europe, particularly Germany, said in an interview that German armament manufacturers were not interested in the production of munitions and weapons but more capital goods, machinery and consumer goods.

"Even the population and workers in German towns and cities are opposed to existing factories taking to armament manufacture for fear of their cities proving once more targets of bombing in the next war, if it comes," he said.

Mr. Hirlekar said conditions in Germany had changed during the last two years and the very powers which had enforced a number of controls on the Germans had been forced to relax them. These powers desired today that Germans contribute to the Western defence against "Communism or likely Soviet aggression in future."

He said that United States was "very anxious to rearm and even to train thousands of Germans as officers for various forces." "But the main stumbling block", Mr. Hirlekar said "is France which suffers both from superiority and inferiority complex." "It is a most difficult task for the U. S. Government to solve," he added.

TRADE RELATIONS

Referring to trade relations between India and Germany, Mr. Hirlekar said that German exports to India had reached a level of 213.7 millions (German marks) in 1951. German manufacturers, he said, were anxious to supply all possible demands of India.

Mr. Hirlekar said that the recovery of German industry was "phenomenal" despite handicaps imposed by foreign occupation.

Mr. Hirlekar said that Germany was anxious to develop economic and cultural contacts with India. In this connection, he said the German-India Study Society had been doing valuable work, particularly in the field of obtaining training facilities for Indian students and technicians in different types of German factories. Mr. Hirlekar said that the Society had requested him to help in the selection of proper Indian candidates to be trained in Germany. These candidates he said, would be taken as regular paid employees in German factories.

IMPLEMENT CHILDREN'S ACT IN ALL STATES

U.N. Consultant's Plea

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. K. H. Cama, Consultant to the U. N. in Social Welfare stressed here today the urgency of implementing the All-India Children's Act in all States of the Indian Union if children were to get justice.

Speaking at a conference on "Child Welfare" at the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Dr. Cama drew pointed reference to 'neglected children' and observed that before doing any remedial work, the root cause of the problem must be found out.

Dr.. Walter C. Reckless, U. N expert on Criminology and Correctional Administration, presided over the session.

CEMENT FACTORY STRIKE CALLED OFF

HYDERABAD (Dn), March 8 (PTI): The 48-day-old strike of 2,500 workers of the Shahabad Cement Factory was called off today, Mr. Maqdoom Mohiuddin, President of the all Hyderabad Trade Union Congress, told the PTI here today.

The workers he said, resumed their work at 7-30 this morning

DENVER (Colorado), March 8 (UPA): O. A. Knight, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Oil Workers' Union on Friday announced that the nationwide oil strike scheduled for midnight on Sunday had been postponed at President Truman's request.

THREAT TO U.S. RESEARCHES

Yemen Refutes Allegation

WASHINGTON, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Arabian Kingdom of the Yemen has denied the allegations that Americans seeking archaeological treasure dating back to the Queen of Sheba had been threatened with violence and chased from the Yemen.

The denial was made yesterday by Abdur Rahman Ibn Abdus Samed Abutaleb, Charge d'Affaires here for the Yemenite kingdom at a press conference.

Allegations were made against the Yemen Government by Mr. Wendel Phillips, President of the American Foundation of the study of man, who is leading an exploration expedition.

Mr. Phillips said at Aden on February 16 that his expedition had been "a virtual prisoner at Arib (Yemen) being held by the local Governor and surrounded by 20 indigo-painted tribal soldiers." The party had been "terrorised" he added and they had escaped with difficulty.

Mr. Abu Laleb said the working party "fled to Beihan suddenly without notifying the Yemen authorities and they still owed the workers, the Government and the people wages and money they took as loans."

RAJKOT BOROUGH MUNICIPALITY

Supersession Ordered

RAJKOT, March 8 (UPI): The Rajkot Borough Municipality has been superseded by the Saurashtra Government today. The charge of running its administration for the interim period has been entrusted with Mr. Popatlal, Ananda-District and Session Judge Central Saurashtra.

ABDUCTED HINDUS AND SIKHS

KARACHI, March 8: A Branch Office for the recovery of abducted Hindus and Sikhs from Sind and Karachi has been set up in Karachi, in the Office of the Refugee Commissioner, Sind and Karachi on Frere Road, near Fredericks Cafeteria.

Mr. S. D. Qureshi, Superintendent of Police (Crime), West Division, Karachi is in-charge of the Office and will supervise the recovery work assisted by lady social workers. All references relating to recovery work in Sind and Karachi should henceforth be made to Mr. S. D. Qureshi direct.

Release On Furlough For Prisoners

HYDERABAD, March 8 (UPI): A prisoner who is sentenced to imprisonment of more than one year and up to five years may be released on furlough, according to rules made by the Hyderabad Government, which came into effect from today.

The concession of release on furlough, which is conditional on good behaviour on the part of the prisoner, will not exceed two weeks at a time. This concession, however, is not admissib' habitual offenders.

RALLY IN N.Y. COTTON SHORT-LIVED

Depressing News From 'extile Industry

NEW YORK, March 7, (PTI) Cotton staged a good sized rally bu' gave up most of the rise before the close.

Buyers, playing for wider technical recovery after two days of sagging prices, gave up hopes finally and liquidated for over the week-end.

Bullish sentiment also found it difficult to overcome the effect of the depressing news from the textile industry and slide-down in export sales of raw cotton.

One trader said that the "market appears torn between influences of depression in the textile industry and inflationary implications of defence programme."

The market opened up nine to off six points. Prices rallied to up 10 to 25 points in the mid-afternoon and then slid off to close up 13 to off 13 points on the day.

Closing prices included:

	Pr. Cl.	Op.	High	Low	Close
SPOT	40.80				40.85
March	40.25	40.33	40.45	40.25	40.32
May	39.54	39.57	39.70	39.50	39.58
July	38.73	38.67	38.83	38'60	38 60
Oct.	38.76	35.77	36.00	35.75	35.88
Dec.	35.53	35.57	35.73	35.53	35.68
March	35.41	35.40	36.65	35.45	35.54
May	35.20	35.20	35.43	35.20	35.37
July	34.86	34.83	35.10	34.83	35.50

NEW ORLEANS					
SPOT	39.95				39.85
March	40.29	40.32	40.41	40.20	40.26
May	39.57	30.58	39.69	39.44	39.53
July	38.69	38.67	38.78	38.53	38.59
Oct.	35.79	35.72	35.95	35.72	35.85
Dec.	35.55	35.50	35.72	35.49	35.60
March	35.40	35.38	35.64	35.38	35.47
May	35.25	34.81	35.05	35.05	34.90
July					35.29

NEW YORK SHARE PRICES

NEW YORK, March 7, (UPA): Railroad shares approached twenty-year highs in an active stock Market session today.

The turnover amounted to 1,410-000 shares.

Carriers had wide gains in all sections.

Utilities had a modest rise which set a new high for nearly 20 years.

Industrials closed lower but would have been higher except for the fact that several issues were sold ex-dividend.

Of 1,11, issues traded, 479 advanced; 347 declined and 285 remained unchanged.

Televisions were strong, tires were in demand, chemicals were mixed.

The turnover on the curb totalled 440,000 shares.

The turnover in bonds came to dol 3,313,000.

U. S. STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of U. S. Steel on the New York market today:

High 39-1|8, Low 38-5|8, Close 39.

NEW YORK CASTORSEED PRICES

Brazilian castorseeds were today quoted at U. S. dol. 225 nom. per long ton fob Brazil.

SOYABEANS PRICES

Soyabeans were today quoted at 10-1|2 cents per pound asked.

RUBBER FUTURES LOWER

Rubber futures closed 10 to 25 lower with sales totalling 45 contracts.

Closing prices were: Sept 34.75; Oct. 34.06 nom.; Nov. 32.32 nom.; Dec. 32.40 bid; Jan. 31.90 nom. Feb. 31.40 nom.; March 30.90; April 30.40 now.; May 29.90 nom.; June 29.40.

NEW YORK COPRA PRICES

Copra was today quoted at U:S. dol. 132.50 asked per short ton cif Pacific Coast.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 8-7|8 cents per pound asked.

NEW YORK SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of silver was unchanged on the New York market today at 88 cents per ounce.

NEW YORK TIN PRICE

Spot tin was today quoted at 121-1|2 cents per pound unchanged.

Forward contracts were quoted at 117 cents per pound bid.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

Activity in the pepper market was quiet with prices holding generally steady.

Spot was still indicated at dol. 1.50 per pound with nearby steamers about unchanged.

Local re-sellers indicated March shipment at dol. 1.22; April around dol. 1.21; May at dol. 1.18 per pound ex dock.

Black pepper stocks in licensed warehouses as of February 29, totalled 2,579 bags, a decrease of 1,903 bags, compared to previous month's stocks, the New York Produce Exchange reported.

Withdrawals last month totalled 2,300 bags while receipts amouted to 397 bags.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, March 7: Divergent tendencies followed the investure of pinay. On the one hand French shares under the leadership of rentes showed often substantial gains while foreigns suffered a set back in sympathy with the easier trend of the free gold market. Irons and steels electricities, oils minings and bankings were the best of Franch sections while the sharpest falls mong foreigns were in coppers and gold shares and sterling issue

BRUSSEL: The market turned heavier after a steady opening Depression spready fairly evenly over all sectors. Rubbers joined in the dullness despite the advance in rubber at Singapore today. In the spot market, colonials scored a slight gain and minings were fractionally higher But electricities and coal were irregular.

AMSTERDAM: With both professionals and the public remaining aloof the market was dull Fractional losses were widespread among industrials and shippings. Unilever however held firmer. Indonesians were again steadier but without much activity. Guilder loans and dollar bonds were unchanged. Premium was 4-1/4 and certificates totalled 572.

U.S.-INDONESIAN TIN TALKS

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPA): Authoritative sources said on Friday that indications were that American-Indonesian tin negotiations probably would be resumed on Tuesday.

They based the outlook on the fact that Indonesian negotiators are expected to receive new instructions from their government over the week-end.

The talks broke down almost two weeks ago when the U. S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the sole buyer of tin for this country, flatly refused to raise the offer of dol. 1.18 per pound for Indonesian tin delivered in Jakarta or dol. 1.21-1/2 in New York.

The Indonesians demanded 3-1/2 cents more per pound.

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, March 7. Gold was today quoted on the Paris Bourse at 609 Francs per gram compared to yesterday's price of 625 Francs per gram.

Hong Kong Gold Price

HONG KONG, March 7 (UPA): Gold was today quoted at HK $321-3/4 per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounces averupois.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, March 8.

Today being a Bank Holiday, the Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed.

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

LONDON, March 7: The tin market today closed barely steady with spot down 2-1/2 to 979 pounds sterling.

Three months was down 2-3/4 to 978-1/2.

The turnover was 75 tons, all for forward position.

Closing prices were:

SPOT: buyers 978-1/2; sellers 979-1/2; business nil.

THREE MONTHS: buyers 978; sellers 979; business at 980 to 978.

SETTLEMENT: 979.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 10 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were:

SPOT: buyers 979; sellers 979-1/2 business nil.

THREE MONTHS: buyers 979; sellers 979-1/2; business both prices.

LONDON RUBBER PRICES

The following were closing prices of rubber on the London market today:

Spot: 33-3/4, 34-1/2.

April 33-1/2, 34

May 33, 33-1/4, business 32-3/4 to 33.

June 32 32-1/4

April/June 33 33-1/4, business 32-3/4.

July/September 31 31-1/2, business 30-3/4 to 31-1/4.

October/December 30 30-1/2

March 32-1/4, 32-1/2, business 32-1/4 to 32-1/2

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, March 7: The pepper market was very inactive today.

Black Lampong was quoted at 10/6 nom. and white Muntok at 13/3 sellers, both shipping weight basis.

White Sarawak was quoted at 13/9 sellers, delivered weight.

Malabar black was quoted, spot 1,175 nom., March at 985 sellers. April at 970 sellers.

MERCURY UNCHANGED

LONDON, March 7: The price of mercury was unchanged in the London market today at 73 pounds per flash.

SILVER UNCHANGED

LONDON, March 7: Silver prices for both spot and forward remained unchanged at 77 pence per ounce in the London market today.

London Copra & Coconut Oil

Copra straits del fms del weight cif per ton March/April £66-1/2 sellers £65-1/2 valued.

Copra phillipine bulk cif per ton March/April £152-1/2 sellers £160 sellers.

Coconut oil straits in bulk cif per ton March/April £92 sellers £89 reseller.

Coconut oil Ceylon in bulk cif per ton March/April £91 seller £88 seller.

Palmoil liberian cif per ton March/April £195 quoted.

Rapeoil Chinese semi-refined cif per ton March/April £100 quoted.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRICES REDUCED

WASHINGTON, Mar. 7 (UPA): The Reconstruction Finance Corporation on Friday reduced the price of synthetic rubber three cents per pound to 23 cents, effective at midnight.

The RFC operates 28 government owned synthetic rubber plants which sell the output to the industry at cost.

Administrator Harry McDonald said that the price cut was the result of expanding production.

The Agency raised the price from 24-1/2 cents to 26 cents last Fall to assure that it would break even on the basis of an annual production rate of 860,000 long tons by June 1952 of which about 31 percent was to have been produced from alcohol butanied

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

CALCUTTA, March 8 (PTI) The Calcutta Stock Exchange committee decided this morning to stop all transactions until Tuesday, to enable members to submit an account of their transactions in Indian Iron to the Committee of the Association with a view to their settlement.

The exchange did not open for the half-day session at 11-30 this morning

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday are holidays on account of the Hindu festival of Holi, and the Committee will review the position again on Thursday morning to decide whether to reopen the market.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, March 8.

The Gold and Silver market remained closed today. The Board meeting held today has not come to any decision. But it is generally believed that a State of Emergency will be declared and prices will be fixed. Thereafter Government sanction will be needed.

In the settlement Silver tenders are for 2300 bars and Gold about 21 thousand tolas. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 162 to Rs. 164/- and Gold at Rs. 89/- to Rs. 90/-.

BOARD'S DECISION

Later on it is understood that the Board have fixed prices as under:—

Silver forward Fagun	Rs.	179/-
Gold forward Fagun	Rs.	97/-
Silver forward Chaitra	Rs.	180/-
Gold forward Chaitra	Rs.	97/-

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 8.

No business was reported today in the produce market. Groundnut oil business was done at Rs. 13/4. Members have submitted their lists of open business to the Board.

Shipping News

We give below the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under the Agency of Messrs. Volkart Brothers:—

DUE TO ARRIVE

FROM U.S. ATLANTIC: m.s. "Hoegh Silverbeam" 10-3-52; s.s. "Amstelstad" 17-3-52.

FROM U.S. PACIFIC COAST & STRAITS: m.s. "Hoegh Silvercrest" 8-3-52, s.s. "Weltevreden" 17-3-52.

FROM AUSTRALIA: s.s. "Hoegh Silverstar" 8-3-52, s.s. "Hoegh Trader" 8-4-52.

FROM NORTH CONTINENTAL & MEDITERRANEAN PORTS: s.s. "Marsdale' 9-3-52, s.s. "Lekkerkerk" 10-3-52, s.s. "Ceram" 25-3-52.

DUE TO SAIL

TO U.S. ATLANTIC: s.s. "Hoegh Silverstar" 12-3-52, s.s. "Hoegh Trader" 12-4-52.

TO STRAITS & U.S.A. PACIFIC: m.s. "Hoegh Silvercrest" 16-3-52, s.s. "Weltevreden" 21-3-52.

TO AUSTRALIA: s.s. "Hoegh Silverbeam" 21-3-52.

TO MEDITERRANEAN AND NORTH CONTINENTAL PORTS: s.s. "Loenerkerk" 16-3-52, s.s. "Magellan" End March.

ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS

Plea For Generous Treatment

NEW DELHI, March 8 (PTI): Mr. Frank Anthony, Anglo-Indian leader, appealed to the State Governments today to continue to treat Anglo-Indian schools in the country as generously as in the past.

Inaugurating the twenty-second meeting of the Inter-State Board for Anglo-Indian education, he expressed the hope that the discretionary powers conferred on the States by the Constitution to reduce the grants to these schools by ten per cent in 1953 would not be used against them.

These schools, numbering over 300, he said, were catering not only the Anglo-Indian community but also for pupils drawn from other communities Any reduction in the grants, would not only seriously embarrass this system of education, but also gravely undermine its capacity to continue its present high standards.

Referring to the medium of instruction in State schools, Mr. Anthony said that in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, the Educational Boards for High School and Intermediate education would be making it impossible in the near future for the Anglo-Indians to take any examination in English, their mother tongue. Under Article 30 of the Constitution, he said, all minorities had been given the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Hence he appealed to the two State Governments to influence these Boards to maintain a policy which would not deprive any minority of a great guaranteed to it under the Constitution.

Mr. Anthony said "it would be a tragedy if political considerations are allowed to trammel educational policies. It would be an equally great tragedy if regional and parochial considerations are allowed to warp the problem and liberal growth of our education throughout the country.

Mrs. Roosevelt Cancels Madras Programme

BANGALORE, March 8 (PTI).

MRS. Roosevelt at an informal talk with pressmen here yesterday evening said the change in the hearts of Americans about India was now considerable. There was a better understanding at Government level.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who was answering a question "are Americans still cross with us because we did not sign the Japanese Peace Treaty at San Francisco?" said: "I don't think—No".

The change now is considerable. The Americans then were feeling and not thinking. They did not realise that your attitude was very much like theirs in thirties. You would be isolationists for the very same reason that you have problems which we faced in thirties.

They also did not realise the long ties that exist between China and India. American people were primarily frightened by the approach of Communism. They did not really stop to weigh and understand what India's position was.

She said Mr. Chester Bowles, American Ambassador in India, had now done a great deal in enlightening the American people and as a result of that I think you will now find a better understanding about India in the United States. How far it is, I cannot say at present.

RIGHT DIRECTION

Giving her impressions about India, Mrs. Roosevelt said you have tremendous problems. You are tackling them as we did at the time of depression. You are trying new economic and social developments which will raise the standard of living. These are essential for the good working of a democracy. You have great potential resources, but undeveloped.

"Therefore a great deal has to be done, complicated by the fact that you are at a low standard of living. You are now going on in the right direction."

She also appreciated the way the general elections were conducted in India.

Addressing University students at Mysore in morning, she said that only in Universities best citizens could be found and these youngmen and women when starting their lives, must try to make some sacrifice to serve their community.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be leaving by air today morning for Hyderabad. After spending two days at Aurangabad she will fly to Agra on March 11. She has cancelled her Madras programme at the last minute.

MRS. ROOSEVELT IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn), March 8 (PTI): Mrs Roosevelt arrived here today on a two-day visit to Hyderabad state

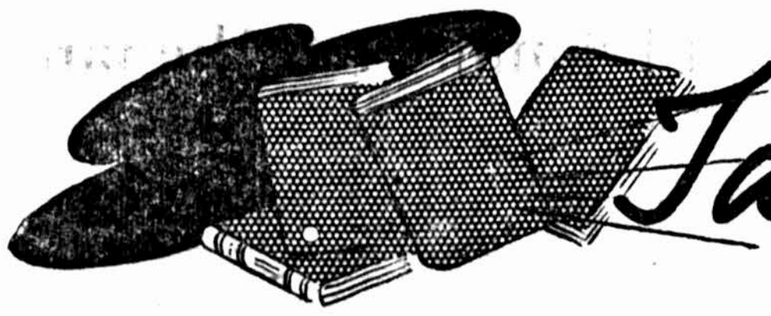
She was received at the airport by Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao Hyderabad's Chief Minister, Mr. K. M. Vellodi and Mrs. Vellodi, Prtsident of the Hyderabad branch of the Indian Conference of Social workers.

Mrs. Roosevelt will leave for Aurangabad tomorrow.

W & P Party Majority In Kolhapur Municipality

KOLHAPUR March 8 (PTI): Out of a total of forty four seats in Kolhapur Municipal Borough. Purogami Janata Front sponsored by Workers and Peasants Party has secured 22 seats. Lokashahi Front has secured ten and independents have won twelve seats.

Polling took place on March 5.



Talking of Books—

Pioneer Of Swadeshi Movement In South India

V.O. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI FOUGHT THE BRITISH ON THEIR OWN GROUND

THE post-Gandhian era in India's struggle for freedom has been so overshadowed by one personality that very little is known about the other great men who also worked for the same cause. And it is generally forgotten that there were many who also worked heart and soul for India's freedom even before the advent of Mahatma Gandhi and that it was on the soil made fertile by the sacrifice of these unsung heroes that Gandhiji sowed the seeds of freedom.

There are very few, for instance, outside South India who remember V. O. Chidambaram Pillai of Tuticorin now. And yet, the President of India, Babu Rajendra Prasad, acknowledged when he was touring South India recently that it was the inspiring example of V.O.C. which lit the lamp of love for the motherland in his heart. And it is not even 20 years since Death took V.O.C. away!

The story of V. O. Chidambaram Pillai reads almost like a page from fiction. He fought British Imperialism at a time when none even dared to raise his voice of protest. At a time when the British had an iron-grip over the maritime trade of the country, he established the first Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company and proved that Indians had enough self-respect and sense of patriotism to run their own enterprise even if vested foreign interests indulged in cut-throat competition. V.O.C. was a many-sided personality: his great love of the country was only matched by his love of, and knowledge in its arts and literature. The Bombay Tamil Sangham has rendered long-deferred service in bringing out a memorial volume on this great patriot of South India. Eminent men closely associated with V.O.C. have contributed enlightening articles on his life and work and it is a book which will be read with feelings of pride by all Tamilians. (V. O. Chidambaram Pillai Number, published by the Bombay Tamil Sangham, Matunga, price Rs. 1-4-0, pp 88).

Life Story

To those who are not familiar with the life-story of this patriot, the following necessarily brief and scrappy account will throw some light on the man, the difficulties he had to undergo and the success he achieved.

V. O. Chidambaram Pillai was born on September 5, 1872. One of his ancestors was the great "Katta Bommu", the hero who stood four-square against the East India Company's machinations in the south and died fighting the Company's soldiers. Pillai passed the pleader's examination and started on a life which normally should have been a happy, though uneventful one. But in the course of his work he gained some knowledge of the under-hand dealings of the police of those days who were a law unto themselves. V.O.C. was instrumental in getting corrupt magistrates and police officials booked; this resulted in his being falsely implicated in a murder case, out of which he emerged triumphant and lived to be a terror to the police who now learnt to be wary of him.

Labour in those days was in an extremely disorganised state. There were no regulations to prevent exploitation in factories where workers were grossly underpaid and forced to work in inhuman conditions. It is to the credit of V.O.C. that he organised the almost earliest industrial strike in India and led it to success. So great was the respect which he inspired among workmen that none would turn blackleg in spite of undreamt of offers in wages.

Fiery Oratory

The partition of Bengal and Lord Curzon's arrogant disregard of Indian feelings and sentiments drew Pillai into the vortex of the Indian struggle for freedom and he gave the movement in the south a great fillip by his fiery speeches. Boycott of foreign goods became an article of faith among many even in those days when it had not become an organised movement. Those who used foreign clothes found themselves objects of scorn and derision and there were even instances where the "colloborators" were left in the lurch by barbers and dhobies who would not serve them!

But V.O.C. wanted to give concrete expression to the Swadeshi urge among the people. Shipping has been a glorious heritage of India, and until recent times ships were flying Indian flags in the seven seas. But the British who at first had their ships built in India broke the back of Indian shipping, and drove it away even from the coastal trade.

To V.O.C. this was a burning shame and he set about organising a swadeshi company which would ply Indian vessels. Determined to make his venture as broad-based as possible, he issued shares of the value of Rs. 10 and collected ten lakhs and launched, for the first time in 300 years, ships owned and run by Indians.

The British Company was determined to crush the "native" venture. A rate-war was started. From four rupees, the rates were slashed to four annas, and after some time, the voyage was free! Aided by the rulers, it harassed the Indian Company and persons who travelled by the Indian ships were subjected to all sorts of hardships by the customs authorities with a view to discourage them from travelling in Indian ships. But the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company withstood all the ordeals backed by the unyielding faith of Indians.

Sedition Charge

And now the rulers turned to another means of curbing the indomitable spirit of V.O.C. He was tried on the charge of sedition. The lower court awarded him two life-imprisonments on the same charge—something unheard of in legal affairs. Morley, the then Secretary of India openly acknowledged that this was a blot on the British judicial system. The High Court reduced the sentence to six years' R.I. Those were days when the term "political prisoners" was unknown. Patriots were huddled together with thieves, murderers and charlatans. Cruelty was not the exception but the rule in the treatment of prisoners. V.O.C. was a flourishing pleader and an all-India figure at the time of his incarceration, but that did not prevent the jail authorities from inflicting on him the worst punishments. He was made to work an oil-mill; forced to clear lavatories and eat food unfit even for dogs.

When V.O.C. came out of jail, he was broken in physique but not in spirit. But many changes had taken place on the Indian scene. Tilak was his political guru, but in the intervening period, the mood of the Congress had changed from the spirit of struggle an eagerness to take the best out of what was offered by the Britishers. It was not an atmosphere in which a fighter like V.O.C. could work. And now he threw all his zest in literary activities and compiled an outstanding commentary on the Tamil classic, Kural. He unearthed and published a very useful commentary on THOLKAPPIAM. He was a writer of no mean ability, and though his verse does not breathe the poetic fire of Bharati, it was a healthy departure from the convention-ridden mass of work miscalled poetry.

Dark Days

It is a matter of shame for South India in particular and India in general that it failed to come to the aid of its greatest son at the time of his greatest need. It was given to Mahatma Gandhi who was perfecting his matchless weapon of Satyagraha in South Africa then, to collect funds for the help of Pillai. Tilak never forgot his disciple in his darkest days, and it is said, used to send him fifty rupees every month to keep the wolf from the door. But V.O.C. had no rancour in his heart. He never expected any monetary reward for doing what he considered his duty by the country. A man who had battled against the mighty British Imperialism at a time when it had no check on its power to maltreat its foes, he was not cowed down by an agonising poverty which denied to him even the elementary necessities of life. He died a hero on 18th November, 1936.

Free India cannot afford to forget the services rendered to the cause by men like V.O.C. who died so that India may live. Their lives are still an inspiration to us, and if only we could recapture in some measure the spirit in which that patriot worked in the service of the country, many of our problems would vanish.

V.O.C. showed that even at a time when the country was under foreign domination, ordinary Indians could achieve the impossible. With the same material, a Government of India which is run by Indians, can work wonders if only it is able to inspire by its own example the patriotic fire which V.O.C. lit among those who came in contact with him.

K.S.S.R.

KIPLING'S DEDICATION CREATES A PUZZLE

Who Is That "Wittiest Woman" In India?

BY H. E. BLYTH

THE literary custom of dedicating a book to a relative or friend provides an author with a welcome opportunity for giving thanks for any help or inspiration which he may have received. But an incautious dedication may well be the cause of much future embarrassment, for such a compliment, having once been paid can never be retraced, writes the author in John'O London's Weekly.

I was reminded of this by a curious discovery which was made during a recent exhibition of Rudyard Kipling's works and letters. This exhibition was held at The Elms, in Rottingdean, where Kipling lived fom 1897 until sightseers from Brighton finally forced him, some five years later, to seek the comparative isolation of Bateman's, at Burwash.

Several of Kipling's books carry a dedication, but the most intriguing is that which you will find at the beginning of his first book of prose, "Plain Tales from the Hills": "To the wittiest woman in India".

Such a dedication was certain to arouse much speculation, but it might seem at first that the young author had shown his discretion by leaving his readers to guess her identity. "Plain Tales" was published in 1887, and it was not long before it became generally understood that this dedication was to the author's mother, Alice Kipling, who before her marriage had been one of the captivating Miss Macdonalds of Rottingdean, each of whom had married a celebrity.

Story Of Dedication

This dedication was therefore considered as apt as it was charming, and the mystery of "the wittiest woman" seemed solved.

In the autumn of 1922, however, a member of the Burton family, which had been prominent in Indian society during the eighties, sent up for auction at Messrs. Sotheby's Sale Rooms a first edition of "Plain Tales" which bore, in the author's handwriting, the following surprising inscription— "To the Lady of the Dedication, in sign of service the writer sends this little book, praying that she will forgive a hundred faults". It was dated January, 1888.

Who then was the Lady of the Dedication? The question remained in some doubt until it was finally answered by two exhibits in The Elms exhibition. These were two letters loaned by a Mrs. Low, who was a member of the Burton family. They had been written to her grandmother by Rudyard Kipling during the winter of 1887-88.

The young Kipling had gone to India almost as a schoolboy in 1882, in order to take up his chosen profession of journalism. He started his career on the "Civil and Military Gazette," in Lahore, and in 1887 he was transferred to a companion paper, the "Pioneer" of Allahabad. It was during his service with this publication that he produced "Plain Tales". He was already an established author by then, with a book of verse entitled "Departmental Ditties to his credit, but "Plain Tales" was his first book of prose.

He was nearly twenty-two, youthful, eager and impressionable. He was also very anxious to impress.

Perhaps the person whom he wished to impress most of all was the charming, talented and sophisticated Mrs. Burton, the wife of Major F. C. Burton, of the Bengal Lancers at Peshawar. He had met her several times at fashionable parties, and had acted with her in amateur theatricals in Simla. He was fascinated by her wit and her outspokenness, while she, in her turn, was probably flattered by the attentions of this talented young man, although there may well have been times when she found his youthful veneration a little embarrassing.

Letter And After

On Wednesday, October 26th, 1887, young Kipling sat down and wrote her a letter from Lahore. It had no beginning, but opened abruptly with the comment "Not mad exactly, but very wrathful—," and it went on to chide her for not having told him when she would be passing through Lahore. It was a very long letter, of four closely-written pages, and on the third page there was an almost casual reference to the forthcoming publication of 'Plain Tales.' " 'Twere unfair to spring a dedication on you without warning," he wrote, and went on: "If I put on the title page, sans initials or anything just this much: 'To the wittiest woman in India I dedicate this book' will you, as they say in the offices, 'initial and pass as correct'?" But he hastens to add that he is well aware of how "imperially indifferent" she is to compliments, and expects her to turn up her nose at this one.

On receipt of this letter Mrs. Burton—had she but known it—was poised on the threshold of immorality. Had she accepted, the young writer would certainly have been unable to keep the secret, and all India would soon have been envying her.

She did not accept. She did something worse. Either because of her "imperial indifference," or because she was unaware of the honour which was being paid to her, she failed to answer the letter.

Moral Of Story

On January 20th, 1888, Kipling wrote a second letter to her, this time from Clarke's Hotel at Benares. "Dear Lady," he begins, and asks her whether she has ceased to take any interest in their correspondence. 'Plain Tales' has just been published, and he mentions that he has despatched her copy on the previous day—that same copy which was destined to come under the hammer at Sotheby's Sale 34 years later. He is still apprehensive of her reception of this book and its dedication, and suggests in his letter that she will read it with a sniff of "lofty disdain" that such a poor thing should ever have been offered to her. Poor young man! His veneer of worldly sophistication is wearing thin, and his confidence in the book is already beginning to dwindle.

But whether or not she sniffed we will never know. She evidently attached little importance to his offer, and so in due course the young writer became discouraged, and transferred the dedication to his mother. And no one was any the wiser.

I suppose there is a moral to this story, and it may well be that a young writer should never dedicate his work to a charming woman. But for myself I am inclined to think it is that not even a charming woman should ever fail to answer her letters.

SUMMING UP ON RUSSIA-IV

BY STEPHEN GRAHAM

THE Soviet way of living is very far from William Morris's dream of the happy Socialist state. If there were passports for all, millions of Soviet citizens would flee, there would be an elemental stampede.

But on a free vote or referendum the regime would register an overwhelming majority: royalists, constitutionalist and free democrats would be nowhere, because the individual rarely hates Communism before he becomes its victim. The Russians have grown accustomed to their present mode of existence, and those under forty-five years of age have no experience of any other. They do not consider they have a low standard of living.

It may therefore seem a contradiction to assert that if visas for travel abroad were freely available, there would be a stampede out of the alleged workers paradise. But it is true. When Hitler broke into Russia he invaded the minds of populations which he overran.

The Germans deported an immense number of willing workers who found conditions even in war-stricken Nazi Germany much happier than in their homeland. They became D.P.s and showed no alacrity to return to Russia.

And they had not been taken from Soviet concentration camps, from corrective camps, from penal labour in the frozen north. Hitler never penetrated to the skeletons in the cupboards of the Soviet Union.

Further evidence of the potential instability of the Soviet Union is afforded by the behaviour of substantial masses of the population who were not deported to labour concentrations in Nazi Germany but were alleged to have become disaffected during the German occupation.

They had become unreliable and perhaps politically infectious, so they were rounded up by the M.V.D. and truck-loaded to remote regions where an unsound ideology mattered less and could be battered out of them by woeful circumstance.

False Picture

But the central fact remains that the stability of European Communism is precarious. Since the Bolsheviks have been slow in building up their special type of Socialism to the Utopian level, they have been forced to paint a very false picture of what goes on in other lands.

The bourgeois world must languish in misery and unemployment for the Soviet world to shine by comparison. And all the while the Marxist prediction is reiterated: the Capitalist system is on the eve of complete collapse and disintegration.

But belief in the crash of Capitalism can die through continuous postponment of the event. To sustain the idea that Russia is advancing while the West is declining, the Soviet Union is window dressed with cheaper consumer goods.

The alleged abundance of food is advertised and the average Soviet workman does get a larger slice of black bread. There are a few extra lumps of sugar in the home. A rouble will buy more of the primitive necessities of the table, enough to cheer a starving family, but not enough to spur an appetite. The dividend of collective farming is not very handsome. It compares favourably with what used to be before the war, but after victory the demobilized soldier has a craving for flesh-pots. He has tested American food. He killed and cooked at will in Eastern Germany, in Poland and in the gastronomical paradise of Rumania. He did not go too badly in Austria and Hungary. The Russian can be trained to live like an ascetic, but he is potentially a tremendous eater and drinker.

Breaks Loose In War

After an organized discipline of morals through twenty years of planning and intimidation a great mass of Soviet citizens suddenly broke loose in the war and got rid of their repressions with a bang.

It happened in the victory phase. The whole invading army got innto German underwear. It adorned itself with wrist-watches and bracelets. It drank schnapps by the gallon and lived on the fat of the land.

In the matter of sex it behaved in a way that baffles description—the mass rapes, the horrible vengeance taken on German girls. Even in friendly countries there was a gross exhibition of unbridled morals. In Yugoslavia elderly matrons were dragged from their beds. Over a long period of time immorality in the Soviet Union had been put down with an iron hand, but in 1945 the lid was off. Duty back in the industrial U.S.S.R. is drab. But labour discipline has been reimposed with greater severity than before the war, and to all appearances the destructive hordes from the East have become a well-behaved industrious citizenry.

The war cripples, a million or so disabled or partially disabled men and women are troublesome, lining up to receive alms, although begging is sternly prohibited and they could be shot down. These waste ends of humanity have to be put to work, but they obviously cannot compete with Stakhanovites. They hobble about the factory and the kolkhoz and grumble. In their subconscious they are aware that they lost their limbs in the service of the state which in return does little for them.

Eye-Opener

Another man with grievances unexpressed is the returned prisoner of war, but he is very far from being a national hero: in fact, he barely has the right to exist.

The prisoners of war, estimated at between four and six millions were subject to German propaganda and had their own language newspapers. They were utterly neglected by their government and never received any parcels from home through the Red Cross, never had any letters, never were able to send any letters to Russia, could not let their families know they were alive or that they were wounded and in hospital. But they saw that the prisoners of other nationality had these privileges as a matter of elementary human right.

> RUSSIA scorns the welfare state, decidedly is not itself a welfare state and is headed for something else. The question is: what is that something else, what is she moving towards, what is the goal?

THE STATE SHALL WITHER AWAY

RUSSIA scorns the welfare state, decidedly is not itself a welfare state, and is headed for something else. The question is: what is that something else, what is she moving towards, what is the goal?

Stalin's answer was: 'What we have achieved is not yet Communism. It is Socialism. When Socialism has been achieved the state as such will wither away and we shall have Communism.' That is the way he was forced to define the revolution after the five-year plans got going. He added something to Marx-Leninism and that was the beginning of Stalinism. Both Marx and Lenin held that the end of the class war ushered in Communism. Lenin in his more optimistic moments thought that he might live to see the Communist millennium. COMMUNISM IN OUR TIME was an orthodox slogan. But instead of arriving in anyone's lifetime it has had to be postponed and postponed. It is always jam tomorrow and never jam today.

No Social Equality

But there never was in Russia any true social equality of those who ordered and those who obeyed, nor was such an equality practical, because selfishness and sloth had not been outbread. There is no such thing as an historical change of heart. Local Soviets of farmers on the KOLHOZ, unless controlled from above, must result in local rather than national distribution of grain and probably in smaller harvests. Committees in the lumber industry, left to themselves, would not fulfil their norms, if the said norms were irksome.

Nothing ever could be left to run itself in Russia. There had to be someone to drive or a naturally idle people would take it easy, or at least very much easier than they do in the present vigorously controlled economy.

The decentralization of authority would be likely to result in the withering away of industry rather than in the withering away of the state.

The theory is that production solves all problems, and Socialism is the framework for maximum production. Socialism will have achieved its purpose when the whole of the material needs of Soviet mankind have been satisfied. The quotas have to be filled: so much grain to be harvested that every human being in the U.S.S.R. shall be guaranteed his full ration and all livestock be provided for; enough cotton to be grown and spun and manufactured to cover every back; steel and bricks and timber to be produced to fulfill all building requirements; extra steel to satisfy the engineering and defence industries; petroleum to keep all tractors, cars and other vehicles going; enough fuel garnered to warm every domestic hearth; literary, artistic and theatre and cinema output sufficient to supply cultural appetites and tastes—one could go on enumerating over a considerable space of paper, following schedule of the requirements of the Soviet Union as indicated in part in the voluminous specifications of the state plans. In all the five-year plans so far the U.S.S.R. is only ON ITS WAY.

No global figures have been established. But the principle is simply this: a nation sets down on paper a complete list of the things that it requires and the quantity of each and then proposes the means by which the various totals shall be ensured. The list could be made and the corresponding plans of action set in operation in any country, but all men are complicators, the Russians themselves worse than most. Presumably when the two sets of figures check, the amount absolutely required and the amount produced, Socialism will have achieved its purpose, and the time will have come for pure Communism to appear.

Goes Whole Hog

It must be admitted that the Russians have the fullest measure of Socialism. All the means of production have been nationalized, and that includes the land which is most important of all. Without state ownership of land, Socialism is only experimental, only a means of diluting Capitalism and safeguarding society from those flaws in the system which Marx originally observed. Russian Socialism goes the whole hog.

Curiously enough with all that advantage it does not advance very rapidly towards final success. 'Even if I had all I could wish, I could not eat more than two porterhouse steaks a day' said Jack London. The Soviet man does not get one porterhouse steak a month; he does not get one a year. He does not get very much out of this Socialism beyond the promise that it leads to Communism.

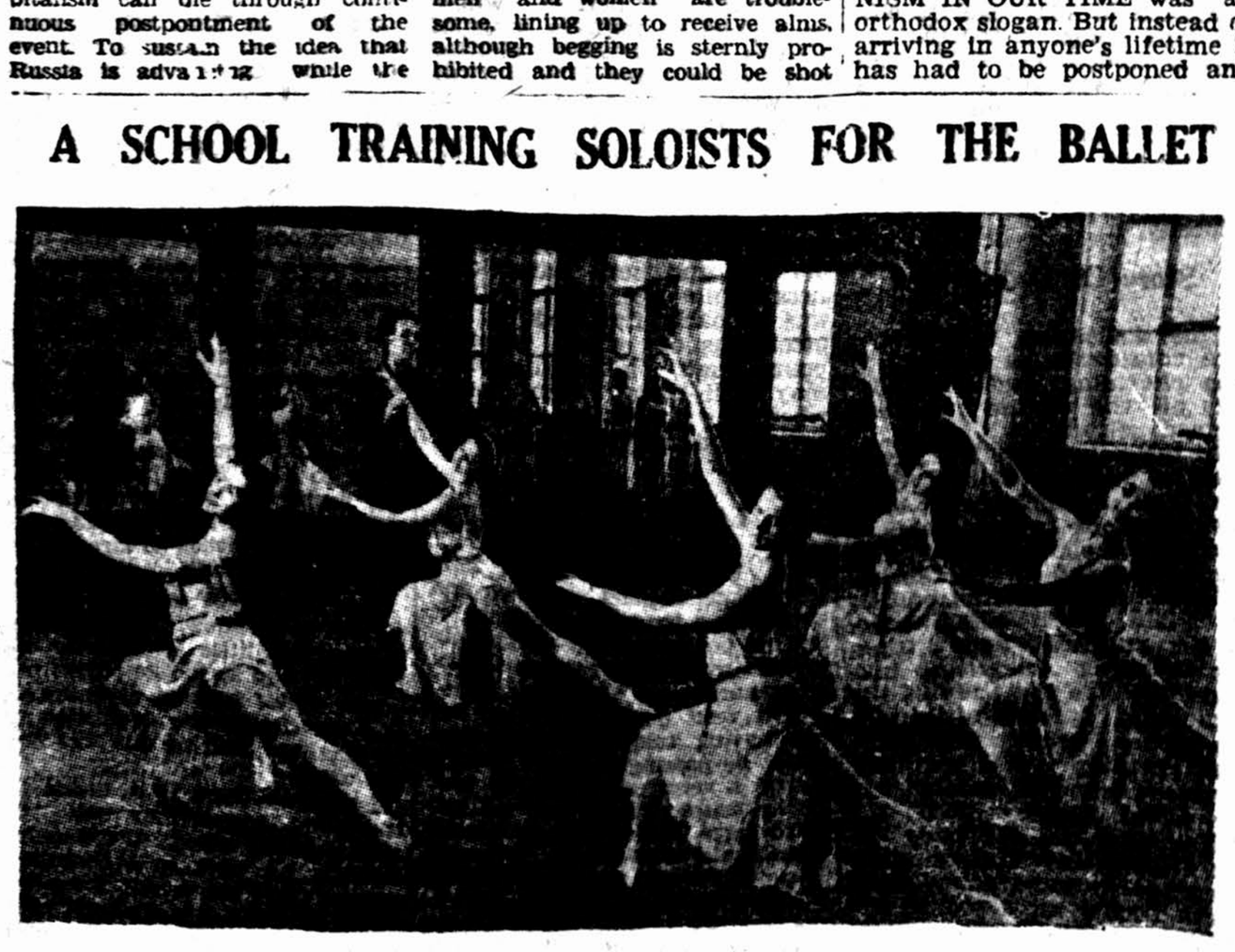
With all the long hours and very hard work and the severe than national distribution of discipline and the increasing employment of labour-saving machinery, and the technique of mass production, he ought to be making a spectacular success of his economy. The complete success of Russian Socialism seems overdue. And therefore the coming on of that blessed condition of social existence called true Communism has to be marked up 'late' like a delayed train.

But there is more curiosity concerning what happens when the state has withered away than there is concerning the success of Russian Socialism. Communist do not describe the Communism that is coming except to declare that the sick and needy will then adequately be cared for. Then the promise TO EACH ACCORDING TO HIS NEEDS will be fulfilled.

(Concluded)

Training Weather Forecasters

A SCHOOL TRAINING SOLOISTS FOR THE BALLET



Teacher Calina Petrova With Her Class In Classical Ballet

With unquenched optimism local authorities in Britain arrange outdoor functions every year though they are well aware that the labour and organisation of months may be ruined by the vagaries of the weather. But on the morning of the day they can at least be forewarned by the daily weather forecast as to what they may expect.

The Meteorological Office is responsible for Britain's weather forecasts and to maintain its high standard of accurate forecasting it trains some four hundred students each year from all over the Commonwealth. Some go far afield in the British Colonies when they leave but more than three quarters of them are trained for the British Meteorological Service in its own training school.

During the elementary two months' course young students in this school, learn routine weather observation, and also how to turn their observations into coded messages for sending to other stations. The forecasters' course is nearly twice as long and most of its students have university qualifications. They attend scientific lectures on the theory of meteorology and learn how to draw complicated charts that analyses the weather over whole oceans and continents. In recent years many meteorological facts have become known, such as the existence of jet streams, violent winds that blow in the thin air above twenty-five thousand feet and can reach two hundred miles an hour. As high flying becomes increasingly important apprentice forecasters have to be able to recognise easily symptoms of these high level gales. After fifteen weeks the students undergo three months practical training at an airport, and after that they become forecasters in their own right, though some go on to yet another training school to learn about the huge balloons and their equipment that are used for sounding the upper air.

The highest grade of all is like a postgraduate course at a university and the men and women who take it have high honours degrees in mathematics and physics and go on to advanced research into weather problems. There seems no end to the new and involved methods that can be used in weather forecasting but, even so, no one can yet foretell with absolute certainty whether it really WILL keep fine for the flower show.

NORTHWARD INVASION OF MALANISM

BY FENNER BROCKWAY

There is one overriding issue in Africa. Are its people to advance towards self-government and racial equality in all things, or are they to be segregated, disfranchised, and, as inferior persons, relegated to serfdom to the Europeans?

The Gold Coast, where an African Government is now virtually in control, illustrates the former policy in practice. The South African Union illustrates the latter. Between the two is a vast area where the issue is undecided. Southern Rhodesia is approximating to South Africa, and Northern Rhodesia and Kenya reflect many of its deplorable features. In the territories under the Colonial Office the aim of self-government and racial equality is theoretically accepted, but in many of them progress is slow and, wherever climatic conditions invite European settlements, the danger remains that the South African pattern will be adopted, writes the author in the "Tribune".

European Fifth Column

It is this underlying conflict which makes the proposals for a Central African Federation, to include Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, so important.

The proposals open the door to a northward of Malanism across the Rhodesias to Nyasaland, Tanganyka and Kenya, where the European fifth column would welcome it with open arms.

THE EUROPEAN SETTLERS OF THE RHODESIAS WOULD DOMINATE SUCH A FEDERATION.

The report of the conference of officials in London recommended a federal legislature of thirty-five members of whom seventeen would represent Southern Rhodesia, eleven Northern Rhodesia, and seven Nyasaland. The population of the three territories is 2,100,000 1,960,000 and 2,350,000 respectively. Thus Nyasaland, the largest territory and still basically African, would have only seven representatives, against Southern Rhodesia's seventeen; whilst Northern Rhodesia, almost as populous as the latter and not yet as "European", would have six fewer representatives

The proposal becomes worse when we look at the racial representation. The population of the three territories is composed of 5,979,000 Africans and 169,000 Europeans. Yet it is recommended that the Europeans should have twenty-six representatives in the Federal Parliament and the Africans nine!

Even that is not the end of the story. Only four of the African "representatives" would be Africans, two from Nyasaland and two from Northern Rhodesia. The other five would all be Europeans!

Powerless Minority

It is true that the more recent Governmental conference at Victoria Falls did not reach the stage of discussing these proposals for the constitution of the Federal Parliament, but that the officials of the three Governments and of the Colonial Office and Commonwealth Relations Office should have been unanimous at the preceding London meeting in putting them forward is sufficient warning. The Southern Rhodesian delegation at Victoria Falls intimated that at the adjourned conference, to be held next summer, it would express certain points of disagreement; we can be certain that Southern Rhodesia will not desire to strengthen African representation! Moreover, in its White Paper the present British Government has announced that it favours the "general lines recommended in the officials' report."

We can therefore assume that the Africans will be in a powerless minority in the new Federal Parliament.

But there are safeguards, say the defenders of the Federation proposals. Federation is to be based on "economic and political partnership between Europeans and Africans." Yes, with the Africans as junior partners!

we have already seen what tical partnership, and the are the proposals for poli- European settlers have given plenty of evidence of how they interpret economic partnership. In Southern Rhodesia Africans are restricted to reserves, in both the Rhodesias Africans are debarred from all but a scheduled list of skilled and semi-skilled jobs, and discriminatory practices include the habit of certain shops serving African customers through hatches, the barring of Africans from European cinemas, hotels and restaurants, and the provision of separate accommodation for Africans on the railways and in 'buses.

Little Reassurance

It is claimed that there is a second safeguard: territorial as distinct from federal matters would not come within the federal sphere, and within the territorial sphere the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would remain responsible to the Colonial Office. There is some reassurance in this statement, but when one scans the subjects listed by the officials' conference for the Federal Government doubts mount again.

They include IMMIGRATION (that is, the incoming of more European settlers to occupy the land); EXTERNAL TRADE (that is, control of the conditions of export of African agricultural products); BANKS AND LAND BANKS (that is, the provision of capital for African farmers); ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (that is, the the patterning of the whole future life of the African majority); EUROPEAN EDUCATION PRIMARY AND SECONDARY (that is, special facilities for the children of the settlers); and HIGHER EDUCATION (that is, the extent to which any Africans will be given opportunities for University education, including scholarships to London).

It is clear that the Federal Government would be given powers which will determine African life at all points.

Africans Oppose

It is not surprising that African opinion in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia rejects the scheme. The Nyasaland Africans will have nothing to do with it. The African representatives of Northern Rhodesia at the Victoria Falls conference stated that they would be willing to consider federation only after the policy of partnership had been defined and put into progressive operation. The British Government in its White Paper recognises "that African opinions in the two Northern territories has declared itself opposed to the proposals of the officials' report."

In view of these facts there should be no doubt about the attitude of Socialists in this country. If the Federation proposals go through, the Herrenvolk philosophy and practice of South Africa will make a great stategical advance in the Continent. The next link will be Kenya. We shall have surrendered the principles of racial equality and self-government.

THERE IS ONLY ONE CONDITION ON WHICH FEDERATION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. IT IS THE ACCEPTANCE OF POLITICAL, SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS. THAT IS THE ONE BASIS FOR A REAL PARTNERSHIP. ANYTHING LESS WE MUST RESIST IF OUR SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM HAS ANY MEANING.

Boys on H.M.S. Ganges gather round the large figurehead of Britain's greatest Admiral, Lord Nelson.

The Messes (dormitories) are the centre of the boys' domestic lives. The rooms are centrally heated and each boy has his own bed, boot-rack and locker.

These boys are learning how to handle ropes. In addition to naval training they learn English, History, Mathematics, Mechanics, Electricity, Navigation, Woodwork and Metalwork.

A SHIP ASHORE

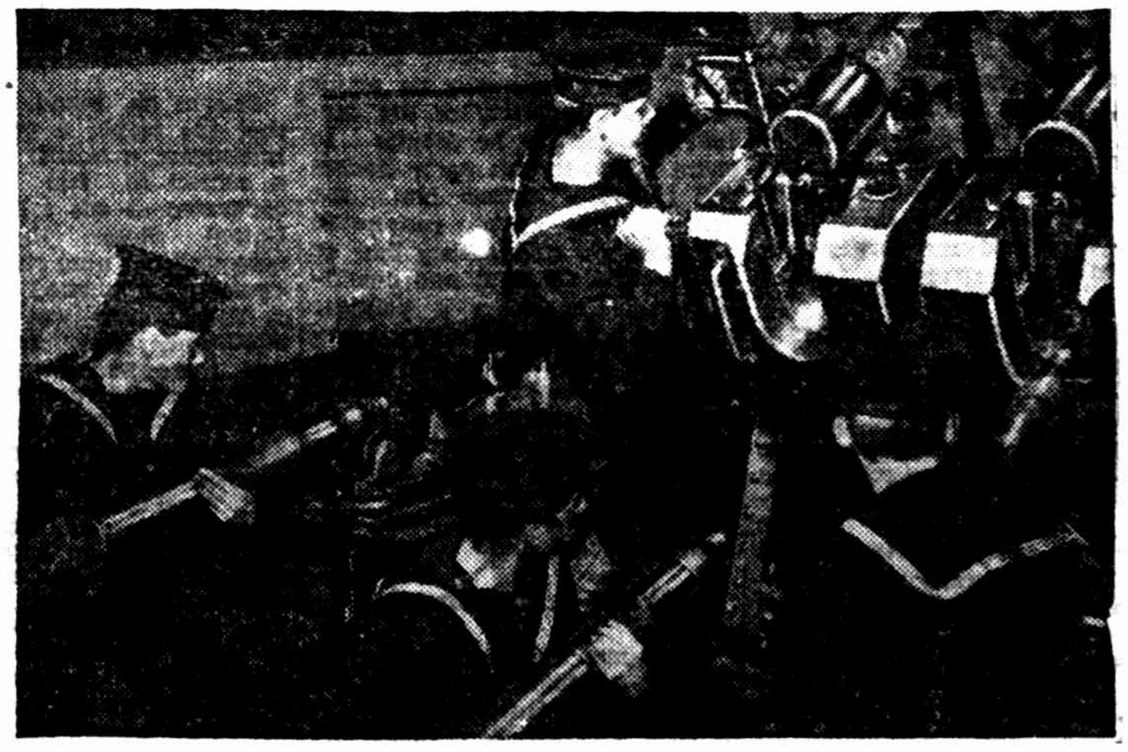
WITH Britain's gigantic rearmament programme now getting under way, boys of fifteen and sixteen are being recruited from all over the country to train for the Royal Navy. Many of them are now serving on the shore establishment, H.M.S. "Ganges", situated between the Rivers Orwell and Stour, eight miles from Ipswich, Suffolk.

Here the boys are taught in the atmosphere of the finest traditions of the Navy. On arrival they are told that H.M.S. *Ganges* was the name of the last sailing ship to wear an Admiral's flag. This was in 1898 when she was converted into a training ship. Seven years later the establishment was transferred ashore and the old *Ganges* was towed away.

H.M.S. *Ganges* is divided into the New Entry Block, where training is elementary and school work is confined to revision in elementary subjects, and the Main Establishment.

Before going to the Main Establishment boys are allowed to state whether they prefer to train for service as Seamen, Visual Signallers or Telegraphists.

The Establishment is divided into a number of Divisions, each named after a famous Admiral. At present courses last 41 weeks for the Seaman Branch and 56 weeks for the Communications Branch, in addition to time spent on routine work and on leave.



Gun drill teaches the boys discipline, self-confidence and the principles of Naval Gunnery. The syllabus also includes Rifle training, "Look-Out" instruction and a grounding in A.A. Gunnery.

Talk As You Please

'Speakers Corner', we call it, and it's situated at one corner of Hyde Park. Here, every Sunday afternoon, speakers, on every subject, address the crowds. You could speak there yourself if you liked: what's more important—you could say what you liked. No matter what a man's religious or political convictions may be he's allowed to give voice to them. He can abuse our Government if he cares to, and nobody minds. Free speech is his privilege. And listening to him is one of the traditional pleasures of Sunday in London. A pleasure too, of which we're rather proud.

Sewell Stokes on how Londoners spend their Sundays.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

The scene is often repeated in the corridors of hospital maternity wards throughout America, writes Richard Mason.

The father, upon seeing his new son for the first time, smiles broadly and exclaims for the world to hear: "There is the future President of the United States".

From Cradle To President

This prediction is highly improbable, of course, since at most there is a new President only once in four years. And there are millions and millions of eligibles from whom the country's leader can be chosen.

But it 'is' possible. As long as the prospective candidate meets a few requirements, the chief ones being that he be born an American citizen and that he be at least 35 years old upon taking office, he can be called to the helm. There are no barriers on his social status. He need not be among the most educated persons in America, nor one of the wealthiest. In fact, financially speaking, he can be downright poor.

Good examples of this were Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln, who had long and bitter lessons in the meaning of poverty. Other Presidents. such as Thomas Jefferson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, were wealthy from the start. but Harry S. Truman began life amid the thrifty surroundings of a struggling farm.

The Making Of Leaders

How, then, does a man become President?

Most of America"s leaders grew up just as anyone else, being educated in free schools and embarking on non-political careers. Of course, many became lawyers—a profession that often lends itself naturally to politics—but a good knowledge of legal theory and practice is by no means a necessity. President U.S. Army during World War I Truman, after serving in the went into the non-glamorous men's clothing business in Kansas City. He was not a successful businessman, however, and it was only after his shop failed that he studied law and eventually rose to the highest position in the land. Often a man's first journey into American politics is at the invitation of a political party which is looking for a young candidate likely to win votes. Parties often give opportunities to relatively unknown men who are popular in their particular neighbourhoods, who are tireless workers and who show promise of growing in strength as time passes. Of course, veteran politicians also prefer young men who will follow the "party line", but this is by no means obligatory, and often the party leaders are pleasantly or unpleasantly surprised.

Step By Step

A young man's first elective office is generally on a municipal level although many have stepped immediately into high state or even national posts. Those who are chosen initially for the high offices are generally men or women who have proved themselves in private life, or who have served the people in appointive jobs.

One cannot merely leap into the White House, however. Presidents generally come from the ranks of Congress, or from the governoships of states. Sometimes the leap is made or considered after a proud military career, but usually a prospective candidate has years of sound political training behind him.

The presidential candidates of the two major political parties—Democratic and Republican—are nominated at huge national conventions held every four years, about five months before Election Day. There is usually no major contest in the party of the current President, if he decides to stand again, for his party leaders will generally allow him his choice. But when convention delegates are split among four or five equally powerful and qualified candidates, often a political storm is at hand. Finally, however, the party will unite behind one man. (Of course, a notable exception to this was in 1948, when a bloc of southern Democrats refused to support President Truman for re-election, even after the party convention had nominated him.)

When Luck Laughs

Sometimes Presidents are made largely through circumstances beyond their control, such as when a Vice-President takes over after a President has died in office. Few Vice-Presidents have been elected from that office to the Presidency, yet several who took over because of deaths became notable leaders. Prominent in this list were Theodore Roosevelt, and Harry S. Truman.

Truman, it will be recalled, was rather a "compromise" candidate when he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency in 1944. It is believed very unlikely that he would ever have become President if Roosevelt had not died.

It is no holiday to be President of the United States, just as Mr. Nehru could undoubtedly lead a much more pleasant life if he were not Prime Minister. It is no office for a weak man. Yet to be chosen as head of a nation, to have the respect of 150 millions, is a glorious ambition.

The ambition that is possible for the common man.

Unwanted Honour

To have a flower named after you—a new kind of rose perhaps—is a matter for pride, but it must be a trifle disconcerting to find one's name bestowed on a flea.

This has happened to Mr. Charles Pomerantz of New York. and he is not pleased.

Yet it was all well meant. A naturalist, Major Robert Trub, found a new kind of flea on a rat in Philippine mountains, and, to do honour o Mr. Pomerantz for his research work on parasites. he called it the Pomerantz flea.

The gentleman thus honoured has said that he feels humiliated. No doubt the name can be changed. A flea by any other name would jump as far.

Facing The Fear

Science has found, incidentally, that the higher a person's I. Q. (intelligent quotient) the less he is subject to fear. In a study conducted at one college in the United States the fears of 1,000 students were carefully catalogue and evaluated. Then each of the subjects was given an intelligence test. It was found that there was a marked tendency for fears to decrease as intelligence increased.

"Undoubtedly," concludes the psychologist who directed the survey, "intelligence is not only a factor in the acquiring of a fear, but also plays an important part in determining whether the fear will be retained or eliminated. The less intelligent person—if he is at all emotional—acquires a multitude of fears, and because of his limited ability to analyse them, he usually finds it impossible to get rid of them." Other studies bear out this finding. And psychologists point out that the fears and phobias of primitive and unenlightened peoples are far more numerous and more intense than those of people more highly civilised.

Question Mark

He thought and thought, he bit his pen;
Yet not a question on the paper
Could he answer. Dear, oh dear!
What a business! What a caper!
He handed in his "answers": just
A blank on all the blessed lot.
But wait. He "did" put something down.
It was a large and lovely blot.

False Finger Found

What is believed to be the oldest artificial limb ever found has come to light during excavations at a castle on a Danish island.

It is an artificial finger made of bronze, soldered with silver, and provided with ball joints. The delicate work of its small fittings makes it quite a work of art; the craftsman who made it even gave it wrinkles and an engraved nail.

It has never been firmly established when artificial limbs were first used, but this finger must be some 400 years old.

Stamp News

The United States has issued a new stamp honouring the American chemical industry.

Japan has three new stamps to mark the signing of the Peace Treaty.

Luxembourg has six special stamps to honour the conception of a United Europe.

The Olympic Winter Games to be held at Oslo are pictured on three new Norwegian stamps.

Israel has prepared three new stamps in honour of the Jewish new year 5712, which began last month.

Two new stamps have been issued in the Pitcairn Islands. An 8d. stamp shows the school An 8d. stamp, and a 4d stamp the Bounty Bible.

The Penny Race

Here is an amusing team game for a party. Appoint an umpire and a starter and arrange the other guests in two rows of equal numbers.

On the word GO the starter drops a penny into the hand of the first person in each team, who in turn passes it to his neighbour, and so on until the end person hands the penny to the umpire, but the penny must be tipped into the palm of the hand and not touched by the fingers. If a person drops the penny, his side must start again. The race is won by the team that first wins five runs.

Riddle In Rhyme

I am a home for quadrupeds.
Behead me and I've legs and style.

Behead again, and then reverse,
You'll find I am a lonely isle.
Answer: Stable, Table, Elba.

Try Him

"Can your little brother talk?" asked the dear old lady of a little boy pushing along a pram.

"Yes, Ma'am; he can say 'thank you' for an anna."

Just An Idea

As George Eliot wrote: What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult for each other?

Lost And Found

Little Tommy had got lost at the exhibition, and going up to one of the attendants asked:

"Have you seen a lady about here?"

"Yes, sonny; several", said the attendant.

"But I mean a lady without a little boy," persisted Tommy.

"Yes, sonny."

"Then would you please take me to her. I'm the little boy."

Obvious

A young lady went into a fur shop and asked the assistant for a muff.

"Certainly, madam", replied the assistant. "What fur?"

The young lady looked surprised for a moment. "Why, to keep my hands warm, of course," she said.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

With a view to organising a Unit of the Balkan-ji-Bari for the children of Golmuri, Shri N. R. Das and Shri S. Sitaraman called a children's rally, and about 65 children and 6 elders attended the function. Shri N. Nataraj and Shri N. R Das spoke to the gathering regarding the history, growth and activities of Balkan-ji-Bari and appealed to the elders present to co-operate and bring about a Unit of the Balkan-ji-Bari in the locality. Shri S. Sitaraman then gave the children some group games.

This function was followed by another on the next day, at the Golmuri Cricket Stadium, where children and their parents totalling over 120 assembled. Shri S. Sitaraman took a group photograph of the assembly. Then he along with other sponsors of the Unit, conducted various items of group games for the children.

The following were elected as members of the Executive Council of the Unit for the year 1952: President—Shri N. Nataraj; Vice-President — Shri V S. A. Rao: General Secretary—Shri S. Sitaraman; Members — Shri N. R. Das and Shri V. Appa Rao.

Every one is welcome to join the All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for the particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. You may also send him your small contributions for publication in this 'Corner.'

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

BOMBAY BALKAN-JI-BARI WORKERS

The success of the Balkan-ji-Bari depends on groups of eager Volunt workers who ha ve made this organisation their own. Here are two such grou ps.

PAGEANT OF PHARAOHS

(Continued from Page 5)

the broken pieces of a large bronze statue of the Pharaos Piop I (2573-2554 B.C.) of the same dynasty (See Figure 8), and these, now put together again, are to be seen in the Cairo Museum, the face of the statue fortunately being little damaged although the crown and the back of the head are gone. The features are recognizably like those of Toti, who was probably his father.

STRIKING PORTRAITS

The next five hundred years have left us little in the way of royal portraiture, but the twelfth dynasty, which began in 2111 B.C. statues of several of the kings are known. Amongst these there are none so striking as the portraits of the Pharaoh Amenenhet III (1959-1910 B.C.) of which a whole series is now known, representing him at different periods of his life, and revealing the fact that from a forceful and arrogant youth he developed gradually into a melancholy and world-weary old man. It is not quite certain that the face of the famous lion sphinx, shown in the accompanying photographs (See Figure 9), is that of this king, but probably it is, though for the sake of the leonine conception it has been somewhat broadened.

This superb figure was found many years ago at Tanis in the Delta, together with three others; and they are now in the Cairo Museum. I also show here a granite portrait-head of the same Pharaoh when he was a tired and ailing old man (See Figure 10). It is of colossal size, and was found by Petrie and myself at Abydos.

Of the thirteenth dynasty there is a very fine wooden status found by De Morgan in the tomb of the Pharaoh Fuibre-Herwet (1877-1873 B. C.) at Dahshur, and now in the Cairo Museum. (See figure 11). It represents the King's KA or astral and as the KA was the counterpart of the mortal body, the work may be regarded as a portrait.

The next three hundred years have left nothing that can be considered as a portrait, but after the foundation of the eighteenth dynasty in 1676 B.C. there are many royal statues, though most of them are conventional in treatment. Perhaps the most lifelike is the grey basalt statue of the Pharao Thutmose III (1493-1440 B.C.) now in the Cairo Museum. (See figure 12). It was made when he was a young man, and was found by Legrain at Karnak.

BIG NOSED THUTMOSE

In the British Museum there is the head of a colossal statue of Amenhotep III (1406-1370 B.C.) made of quartzite sandstone and found at Thebes. (See figure 13). This Pharaoh seems to have derived his features from his mother, for he has straight nose which he handed on to his son, Akhnaton, whereas his father, Thutmose IV, had inherited the big nose of the great Thutmose III. It is a proud, handsome face, in keeping with his character as it is known to history; he has been called Amenhotepe the Magnificent, because of the luxury of his court and the beauty and size of the buildings he erected.

In later life he became somewhat corpulent, and six years before his death either his mind or his body failed him, for it is known that his wife Queen Tiy, ruled as regent on his behalf. There are portrait-figures of them both to be seen in the Cairo Museum.

Their son, Akhnaton (1370-1354 B.C.), is one of the most remarkable characters in ancient history. The head here shown (see figure 14) was found in 1912 by German excavators working at the king's sacred city of Telel-Amarna in Middle Egypt, and is now in Berlin. It is made of painted limestone, and represents the Pharaoh at about the age of twenty, but there are several other portraits of him in Cairo.

His Queen was the beautiful Nefertiti, (see figure 15) whose famous portrait-bust was also found by the Germans just before the war. It is made of painted limestone, and represents the queen at about the age of twenty-five, when she has lost the sight of her left eye, probably owing to cataract. She had seven daughters, but no son, and one of these daughters was married, when still a child, to Tutankhamen, who seems to have been a son of Akhnaton by another wife, the marriage of a brother and sister being then regarded as legitimate, and being indeed, very usual in the royal family.

Tutankhamen (1354-1345 B.C.), himself only a child, succeeded Akhnaton on the latter's death at the age of thirty. There is a good portrait statue of him in the Cairo Museum, as well as the sculptor's model of him found in his tomb, but there I have chosen for illustration the head of the exquisite granite statue of the god Khonsu, found at Karnak, and now in Cairo. (See figure 16). It was the custom to represent the gods often with the features of the reigning King, and in this case the features seem to be those of Tutankhamen.

NEW LINE OF KINGS

He died before he was out of his teens. There was no heir to the throne, and soon a new line, that of the nineteenth dynasty, had seized the supreme power. These Pharaohs have left us some striking portraits, the most important of which is the black granite statue of the great Ramses II (1292-1229 B.C.) now in Turin, and believed to have been discovered at Karnak. (See figure 17). It represents the king seated upon his throne, which by the way, he occupied from the age of sixteen to the age of eight-two, this statue probably representing him when he was about thirty or so. Other portraits of him are to be seen in the Cairo Museum.

Portraits of a really individual character are rather rare during the next six centuries, but in the twenty-sixth dynasty some good work was again being done. At Carlsberg there is a very fine portrait of a Pharaoh, (see figure 18) who, I think, must be Ahmose II (569-525 B.C.) though the identity cannot be established with certainty.

Another excellent royal statue is now to be seen at Florence, the head being shown in the accompanying photograph. (See figure 19). I think it represents the Pharaoh Nectanebo I (378-361 B.C.), the founder of thirtieth dynasty.

But these were the days when the native art was giving way before the wholesale incursion of Greek cannons and soon the throne of the Pharaohs itself was occupied by a line of Greek kings, now known as the Ptolemaic or thirty-third dynasty.

THE LAST OF THESE SOVEREIGNS WAS THE FAMOUS CLEOPATRA (51-31 B. C.), AT WHOSE DEATH EGYPT PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF ROMANS

Contrary to general opinion nowadays, Cleopatra was not famous for her beauty. She was attractive, it is true, but it was mainly her vivacity, brilliance, charm and brains, which endeared her to Caesar and Antony. Her pitiful death, and the almost simultaneous murder of her eldest son, brought to an end the long line of the Pharaohs which, during three thousand four hundred years of its existence, supplied the world with so many beautiful works of art, the bulk of which one must come to Cairo to see.

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JUDGE THEM NOT BY THEIR HANDS

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 1)

your friends or acquaintances carry their hands, you will know with what to associate such postures and gestures. Have you ever seen a man mincing across a room? His hands seem to balance his body as he sways from the hips; they are turned out gracefully, the little finger poised. This attitude is a characteristically feminine one, and you will discover, if you get to know the subject well, that there is a dominantly feminine streak in his nature.

Such men may, however, be extremely courageous and possess the ability to undergo hardships and suffering without demur, but they will hanker after the refinements of life to a much greater degree than the normal male. I know one charming fellow who minces through life, thereby creating much amusement among those who do not know him. His bachelor home is tastefully furnished with delicate period pieces which make me feel like an elephant when I move among them. He is meticulously tidy and cannot bear to see a cuchion ruffled; in his spare time he does not PETIT POINT, and the most exquisite embroidery. But he also plays a good game of rugby football and served during the war as a Commando. He confesses, however, that the crudeness of army life was a torture.

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I have given this example to show that the whole of a man's character cannot be judged merely by the way he holds his hands, or by any one sign or line. This merely given an indication. A doctor doesn't diagnose appendicitis because you have a pain in your side. There are other pointers, too. So, if a man holds his hands delicately, don't damn him as a 'cissy', and leave it at that. One such 'cissy' I know, is five feet 6 inches tall, 50 inches round the chest and he can wind a ten-foot length of flat iron 1-1/2" by 3/8" round his arm as you would a strip of lead wiring.

The mere shaking of hands reveals something of a person's nature. Is his hand limp and flabby like a piece of boneless cod straight from the refrigerator; or is it warm and flabby like the inside of a newly baked loaf? Flabbiness indicates a flabby streak in his character; the absence of any sort of grip shows that he likes to take the path of least resistance; he warmth or the iciness of his hand give some hint as to his outlook. So does firmness, or extreme hardness.

Don't write off a person with a flabby hand as useless. Many men with brilliant talents have flabby hands; they can work tremendously hard when they must. But such people are inherently lazy They make promises which they have no intention of keeping not because they are congenital liars—but because giving a promise is the easiest way out of a difficult situation. They say 'yes' because it is easier to say than 'no'.

I have met many people with soft, flabby hands, who if pushed can be exceedingly determined or pig headed, and sometimes quite ruthless.

But normally they are the people who batten on the rest of humanity; who pretend to be quite helpless over the practical matters of life, and so get others to do all the nasty jobs. You've met them. Now you know how to spot some of them, and keep clear of them.

Wolf-Girls Of Godamuri

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 5)

of the courtyard in a little area barricaded with poles. Two vessels of rice and water were placed inside and a lean-to shelter erected in one corner.

But Chunarem was only human, and extremely suggestible. He fell victim to a mass panic which seized him and his family. Every soul in Godamuri fled the village on hearing that the dread man-ghosts were living in Chunarem's courtyard.

When a week later the Rev. Singh arrived to collect his charges, they were in so pitiable a state through hunger and thirst that he was compelled to spend many days nursing them before they were able to make the 70-mile journey by bullock cart.

A jolting journey of a week and they arrived on November 4, 1920, at the orphanage of Midnapore. Thenceforward, the Rev. Singh and his wife devoted every available moment to the jungle waifs' rehabilitation. They named the elder child Kamala, the younger, Amala.

It was inferred, and later substantiated, that Kamala was born about the spring of 1912, and was suckled by, raised, and lived with the wolves until rescued in 1920 Kamala's age at capture being about eight years, that of Amala, under two.

Mrs. Singh was an expert masseuse and her untiring ministrations were of enormous value in enabling Kamala and Amala to adapt themselves to their new environment

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But sometimes the animal instincts would rise and submerge all human relationships. At three regular intervals during the night, at ten o'clock in the evening, and at one and three in the morning, the wolves would howl in the distance, a deep-throated rhythmic language cry in which Kamala and Amala both joined. They seemed to share a deep and mysterious sense of community with the pack.

The wolf children ate their food from the ground and quenched their thirst by lapping like dogs.

Kamala developed not only a tolerance for meat, but a passion for it, and for carrion as well. When excited by fear they panted noisily and their ears quivered visibly.

During the day they sought out shady corners and seemed to 'muse' sitting motionless for long periods. At night they prowled, on one occasion escaping and ranging fearlessly about the fields, successfully eluding capture until nearly dawn. Always, thrice in the night, they startled and awed the orphanage staff with their weird, uncanny wolf calls.

They never became accustomed to bright light, and when the sun shone their eyes narrowed to mere slits. They could see well in deep gloom, and in darkness a red glow seemed to emanate from their eyes. Their nostrils were rounded and enlarged from frequent dilation. The lining of Kamala's mouth was blood red.

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The Singhs' problem became primarily one of taming the wolf children, and Mrs. Singh used biscuits as a lure. First she distributed them to young orphan children whose chewing was plainly audible. But Kamala and Amala would not even snatch a biscuit from her fingers.

Many months went by before they took a biscuit from her hand, and even then they darted at once to their corner.

At night they slept overlapping one another, awakening only at regular intervals to give their unearthly and frightening howls. It began hoarsely and ended with a thrilling, shrilling wail — loud, continuous, and piercing.

The wolf children differed most remarkably from human ways in their attitudes of posture. Kamala particularly, had purely animal ways of squatting, reclining, listening, sniffing, and locomotion. She had two ways of progressing: on hands and knees, and on hands and feet. On all fours she ran so swiftly that it was almost impossible to overtake her.

Eighteen months after their arrival at the orphanage, Amala died. For her departed sister, Kamala shed her first recorded tears—one from each eye. For two days she would neither eat nor drink and clung with dog-like tenacity to the spot where Amala had died. For six days she brooded, mute and motionless in a corner of the courtyard.

More than anything else, Mrs. Singh's intensified daily massage helped to prevent Kamala from completely pining away. Eventually she responded, and soon she began again to eat and show interest in her surroundings.

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In August, 1922, Kamala tried to stand upright. Noting this, the Singhs stopped putting food on the floor and made a small table from which Kamala was able to take her food kneeling. Previously she had persisted in bringing her mouth to things rather than things to her mouth.

Kamala ate ravenously, rolling her eyes and snarling when anyone approached. Unprotected food she would steal without compunction. Once she found a dead chicken lying in the courtyard. She seized it in her jaws, ran on all fours into the bushes, to emerge later with blood and feathers on lips and cheeks. She seemed scarcely affected by heat or cold. She perspired only slightly, tending rather to pant and extrude her tongue in the sun.

By 1925 she came to stand erect on her feet. She understood questions addressed to her and her vocabulary extended to small sentences of Bengali. Food tastes changed remarkably, and she began to like salt, which thus far she had refused.

In 1926 she was able for the first time to walk unassisted on her two feet. Her former rigid expression began to reflect her moods and her gestures became animated. Yet she never learned to walk or to run as even a two-year-old child.

By the spring of 1927 her vocabulary had increased to 48 words, and at night she permitted a blanket to be placed over her. Though at first she refused to wear clothes unless they were sewed on securely, now she would not go for a walk unless she was dressed like other children. She lost completely her fondness for carrion

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In many ways this strange creature of the jungle had become humanised. The children were devoted to her. When, refusing help, she persevered unsuccessfully to tie the strings of pyjamas, she was human enough to cry when she failed.

And then, abruptly, following ten days of sickness, on November 14, 1929, aged 17, Kamala died of uraemia.

The Rev. Singh's diary of the re-education of the wolf children is a remarkable human document. All the evidence points to the fact that Kamala was potentially a normal human being.

Suckled and raised by wolves, living and hunting with them for more than seven of the most impressionable years of her life, Kamala was compelled to conform or die.

—"Everybody's".

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From 'Lilibet' To 'Her Majesty'

"Lilibet is as bad as Mummy; she eats too many chacolates," said little Margaret about her elder sister.

THE GIRL REFERRED TO AFFECTIONATELY AS "LILIBET" IS NOW HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II.

But even queens are human and they play and grow up, get married and beget children whom they love. The British ruling house is more intensely human—which is why it is so firmly entrenched in the affection of the common folk.

This montage photograph shows Queen Elizabeth at various stages of her life

TOP LEFT: At the age of seven, seen with her sister Princess Margaret at the door of the miniature Welsh Cottage presented to her by the people of Wales.

CENTRE LEFT: During the 1939-45 war. She is seen training as an officer in the A.T.S. at a training centre in Southern England.

BOTTOM LEFT: With her husband the Duke of Edinburgh and their two children, Prince Charles and Princess Anne in the gardens of Clarence House, London.

TOP CENTRE: In her bridal gown after her marriage to the Duke of Edinburgh at Westminster Abbey on November 20th 1947

BOTTOM CENTRE: Wearing the uniform of Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, she rode her chestnut horse to take the salute at a Trooping of the Colour ceremony, when she deputised for the late King George, last June.

TOP RIGHT: With her family. Left to right are the late King George VI, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and Queen Elizabeth.

CENTRE RIGHT: During the Royal Tour of South Africa in 1947 after she had opened the Princess Elizabeth graving dock at East London, in the Cape Province

BOTTOM RIGHT: Queen Elizabeth and her husband the Duke of Edinburgh being greeted by the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. L. St. Laurent, in Ottawa during their Royal Tour of Canada in 1951.

Leadership Is The Prize For Those Who

Dare And Lead

BY T. CARTER DODD

HAVE YOU THE COURAGE? THIS IS A POSER FOR SOME PEOPLE. NOT THE COURAGE TO GIVE SOMEBODY A PIECE OF YOUR MIND—THAT IS SIMPLY A DISPLAY OF ANGER. BUT THE COURAGE TO DARE; TO THROW UP YOUR JOB IF YOU SEE SOMETHING BETTER AHEAD; TO SACRIFICE SOMETHING TO GET WHAT YOU WANT; TO GIVE UP YOUR LEISURE IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE A CERTAIN GOAL; TO KEEP SLOGGING AHEAD NO MATTER HOW FOOLISH OTHER PEOPLE MAY THINK YOU; TO TAKE ADVERSITY WITH A GRIN AND FORGE SUCCESS OUT OF FAILURE.

THE courage to dare is one of the marks of the true leader. In your community how many people dare to be themselves? Right among your own friends, how many dare to take a chance?

You cannot be a leader unless you are willing to take chances—to forge ahead without fear. The mob coming along behind has a beaten track. The leader up ahead must break the trail. Even for yourself you must break the trail if you would be a leader to yourself, writes the author in "Psychology"

For leadership is something that you can apply to yourself—in order to reach to bigger things.

But do you dare? That is the question.

What the world needs and demands, what your community needs and demands, above all else—what you yourself need and should demand—is leadership. There is a tremendous need for leadership of the sort that inspires people to do great things. There is even more of a demand, there always will be a demand, for that personal leadership that drives individuals on to greater and still greater things.

I was at a meeting of a certain finance committee recently, where the town's desperate financial condition was discussed. Plans were talked over and ideas broached. But do you think any one man stepped forward, seized the situation and forced it into the right channel? Do you think that any one man took hold of it single-handed?

Forthright Courage

No. They temporised. They put it off. They lacked the forthright courage of a General who comes to grips with his problems on the instant.

Again, I was talking with a salesman who confessed to a secret desire to write and regretted that he had not made it his life work. But do you think he took hold of his life by the scruff of the neck and forced it into writing channels? No. He was not his own leader.

I was talking to a woman who was forever bemoaning something. Sometimes it was ill-health. Then it was something else. you think she gripped her life with a hand of iron, to drive it into channels of health and happiness? No. She went on bemoaning her troubles and all the other things that made her unhappy. She could not lead herself.

This question of leadership is an important one. Lack of it is the reason for national and community troubles. The lack of it is the reason for so much individual unhappiness, the square peg in a round hole, the person who is at a standstill.

But cheer up, you may acquire leadership. If your idea is to be a good salesman, or a good secretary, or any of a hundred other things, then you must lead yourself towards your goal.

What you care about is yourself. We cannot all be great leaders of others—in fact many of us do not want to be—but we can be leaders unto ourselves. And therein lie our greatest happiness and our greatest success.

Do you know what a great leader is? The most obvious thing about him is that he believes utterly in himself. The objective evidence of that is his positiveness, his confidence, his optimism and his force. Nothing sways him, nothing hinders him People stand aside for him

Self-Confidence

You never saw a pessimistic leader. Some men are pessimists. Granted, they may be a force in the world, but they are never leaders.

Now, to a certain extent leadership may be acquired. And once acquired you will be surprised to find how it makes for success.

The first thing, of course, is to learn to believe in yourself. It is like learning to swim. With each additional stroke your belief in yourself increases. So, your belief in your own power is a matter of practice.

Do it this way. Try being positive instead of being apologetic. You will be surprised to find how people agree with you. State your opinions with conviction, all the time cultivating the attitude of believing in yourself

Leadership, of the sort which the world needs now, is not so much telling others what to do. There are people who lead who never give a command. If you have the qualities of leadership in you, people will instinctively turn to you.

That is the subjective side, the side that is you. There is also the objective side. The habit of studying other people, of learning their likes and dislikes, their feelings, their reactions and their interests

The question of leadership is a profound one for the community. But it is even more profound for yourself. For it means the difference between a measure of success and utter failure. And the time to start being a success is when things look the blackest It is then that most men fear to strike out. Right now there are opportunities for most men, if only they had the courage to take a chance, having faith in their own abilities

It is important for the individual, for his whole future lies before him. The measure of his ability to acquire leadership is the measure of the quantity of his success and its quality And that goes whether he is twenty or forty. A man's future is always before him, no matter how old he is.

Get down to brass tacks on this leadership question. Remember that leadership is not necessarily marching at the head of the regiment. The NCO's also lead.

Have you the courage to work eighteen hours a day with unflagging enthusiasm? Of course that is hard. But these words are for those who want to achieve leadership. The real leader doesn't find his job hard, he glories in it. The extent of his enthusiasm is the measure of his courage.

Are you so sure of yourself that others are sure of you? Do you have the habit of saying, "I think," or "I believe," or do you say, "It is this or that"? Try both ways and see how differently others react.

Know Your Job

Do you not see how this question of leadership runs down into the smallest jobs? If you cannot lead anybody else, you can at least lead yourself. And if you rightly develop leadership qualities your job will not stay small.

Your job. Have you a knowledge of it, or that other job you covet, that makes you calm in the face of a barrage of question? You cannot be a real leader unless you know more about your job than the other fellow.

All these are important elements. But they are all swallowed up in the one word. **enthusiasm.** Are you all "burned up" over your job?

All great leaders are fanatics. All successful men live their work and love it. They cannot see anything else.

Behind the leader's enthusiasm and its foundation is a tremendous faith Faith that what he is doing is right. That is the biggest thing he could possibly do

Consuming Faith

Did you know that when you have a consuming faith in something, nothing else exists? For you that something is the only thing. Look at the men who are succeeding, whether it be in football or in business. For them nothing outside their field matters, hardly exists

Wrigley was beaten again and again when he tried to spread the habit of chewing gum. But his tremendous faith drove him on until he achieved great wealth.

Success in life is not so much a matter of hard work as it is a tremendous enthusiasm for what you are doing.

Almost any outstanding figure has so associated himself with his interests as to be an integral part of it.

You say it is narrowing. Is it narrowing to be the greatest authority on plant life or the greatest authority on steel? If that is narrowing, then give me the narrowest rut I can find For there I know I shall be happy.

Our great leaders are there because of their qualities. You, too, may have those leadership qualities

What you think, you are. You can think yourself into courage, into faith, into confidence, into enthusiasm. Try it. "Every day in every way"—old stuff, but very true. For leadership, the sort that leads the world and the sort that leads yourself is a mental quality

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